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31 May 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO 'FABRICATED' ZIMBABWE REPORT

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 8 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[Text]

THE BOTSWANA Government has reacted angrily to a fabricated report alleging that there was a 'PF-ZAPU high command' at the Dukwi Refugee settlement.

The report carried by the Zimbabwe daily paper, the Chronicle of Tuesday April 5, which has been widely quoted by other news media, is allegedly based on interviews conducted by a ZIANA reporter among Zimbabwe refugees at Dukwi over the Easter weekend.

A strong-worded statement released by the Office of the President yesterday said the Government of Botswana expressed its concern at the apparent smear campaign by the Zimbabwe press against Botswana and its policy towards refugees.

The ZIANA report carrying the headline 'Dukwi refugees tell of PF-ZAPU high command', states that:

•Zimbabwean refugees at the Dukwi Settlement told the ZIANA reporter that there was a five-man ZAPU military high command in the settlement composed of two members of the Central Committee of ZAPU and three former ZIPRA Commanders.

•some of the refugees interviewed by the reporter said the military high command had been responsible for several

kidnappings in Matebeleland.

•that one of the ex-ZIPRA Commanders who gave his name as Majuta Ndlovu told the reporter that the command wanted to train an army of about 20 000 which would fight Zimbabwe's security forces.

•that, according to Ndlovu, a number of former ZIPRA soldiers had already been sent for military training in South Africa while others had gone on recruitment missions in Matebeleland; and •that the refugees denied that they had been harassed by the Fifth Brigade and said they had fled to Botswana because of the drought in Matebeleland.

The Government statement explains that, in fact, no ZIANA reporter visited Dukwi over the Easter weekend.

"A certain Mr Edwin Moyo, a Zimbabwe News Agency reporter, interviewed the Administrative Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr Lebang Mpotokwane, on Thursday March 30, 1983," says the statement.

It explains that there is a very brief reference to the interview in the story which appeared in 'The Chronicle' on April 5, 1983.

"At the end of his interview with Mr Mpotokwane the ZIANA reporter indicated his wish to visit the Dukwi Refugee Settlement the following

morning," says the statement.

It adds that arrangements were accordingly made for him to go to the Settlement.

According to the statement: "Mr Moyo did not, however, visit Dukwi. This has been confirmed by the Settlement authorities as well as by local journalists who had made arrangements to travel with him to the settlement.

"Mr Moyo apparently never even travelled outside Gaborone during his brief visit to Botswana. The Zimbabwe Refugees at Dukwi also deny that they were interviewed by any reporter over the Easter weekend.

"In addition, the Dukwi authorities have no knowledge about anybody by the name of Majuta Ndlovu at the Settlement."

The statement further states that it would thus appear that the ZIANA report in question was a complete fabrication.

"The Office of the President deeply deplores and condemns in the strongest terms the unethical manner in which the Zimbabwe News Agency reporter concerned has handled this very delicate matter.

"Unfortunately, this particular incident is only the latest in a series of distortions which are beginning to look like a deliberate smear campaign by the Zimbabwe press against Botswana and its policy towards refugees," warns the statement.

GREAT BRITAIN OFFERS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 27 Apr 83 p 1

[Text]

BRITISH AID amounting to approximately P10,5 million will be available on grant terms to Botswana in the financial year 1983/84. This is almost exactly the same as in 1982/83, according to a release from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning.

The release further states:

"This was the outcome of talks held in Gaborone on April 21 between the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and representatives of the British Government.

"At the meeting the two Delegations also agreed that Britain's aid to Botswana in the financial year 1982/83, which amounted to approximately P9,5 million had been well spent.

"The greater part of the aid in 1983/84 will be devoted to the provision of specialised manpower to Botswana and training courses for Botswana. This continues the present practice and reflects the Government of Botswana's

preference for using the British aid programme mainly for manpower and training assistance.

"More emphasis will be given to training courses in the United Kingdom in 1983/84 than in the past.

"On project aid the British Government will continue to support initiatives in the Agricultural, education and rural development areas. The largest project will be for the supply of water in rural areas.

"The sum of £6,2 million is additional to the contributions

which Britain also makes to development in Botswana indirectly via multilateral organisations such as the European Community and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical cooperation.

"These talks are conducted annually. At their conclusion both sides expressed their satisfaction at the outcome."

CSO: 3400/1380

ARTICLE SEEKS TO EXPLAIN SOVIET AID TO AFRICA

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 83 p 4

[Text]

YOUR PAPER published on January 7, 1983 a material under the title "Looking Beyond the Global Recession." The unidentified author made in it an attempt to roughly distort the essence of the Soviet aid rendered to developing countries, thus trying to delude Botswana public opinion.

I believe that publication in your paper of the following article "Soviet Aid to Africa" would be of great help to put things straight.

For historic reasons Soviet-African economic cooperation began to be established only in the early 1960s when majority of the countries of the continent gained their independence and many of them expressed a desire to organize such cooperation a legal contractual basis. At present the USSR has economic and technical cooperation agreements with 33 African states.

The nature and principles of economic relations, the conditions, trends and aims of cooperation are subordinated to the mutual interests of the Soviet and African partners. Neither partner has any unilateral privileges.

In all fields of cooperation and relations in general with any states, including African countries, the Soviet Union does not seek any political gains or one-sided economic benefits. It does not export capital in order to exploit manpower or natural resources (no enterprise in Africa belongs to the USSR).

The only Soviet, if it may be said, "special" interests in Africa in political sphere are that the

process of decolonization of the continent, which has entered its concluding stage, should be completed successfully as soon as possible.

In the economic sphere they are a manifestation of its solidarity with the struggle to end the economic backwardness of the African states. So the principal aim of the Soviet Union's economic cooperation is to help African states achieve genuine economic independence.

The successful development of the newly-free states largely depends on who holds the controls of the economy, on where and for what purpose investments are made. Soviet economists share the view, widespread in Africa, that a decisive role in ending economic backwardness will be played by the state sector, which embodied the interests of the whole nation. Therefore economic cooperation is aimed precisely at establishing or strengthening the state sector in the young national states. This is one of the points which distinguishes the Soviet approach to the question of giving aid to the developing countries from the approach of the capitalist states.

Another characteristic feature of Soviet cooperation is that it helps develop national industry in the first place, regarding this as the decisive factor in the struggle for economic independence. This explains the high proportion of industrial goods, constituting more than 70 per cent, in the overall volume of Soviet economic and technical assistance.

The development of industry in Africa, as was again stressed in the plan of action adopted by the Organization of African Unity in Lagos in 1980, is quite correctly regarded as indispensable to overcoming economic backwardness and strengthening national independence. as industrialization involves definite material expenditure and presupposes the existence of a corresponding level of technical and economic development, the tasks of carrying it out may vary according to time and place. The countries where conditions already exist from the simultaneous development of heavy and light industry can cope with the task of creating a diversified structure of industrial production. In countries lacking such conditions a different approach to industrialization is found. Attention there is concentrated on establishing separate light or food industry enterprises relying on local raw material resources. This differentiated approach ensures more effective utilization of accumulations and rational development of the productive forces in the young national states.

Hundreds of important economic projects have been or are to be built with Soviet assistance under the terms of cooperation agreements. Just merely to recall that they include more than 200 industrial enterprises, about 100 agricultural projects and almost 30 transport and communications enterprises. Almost half of them have already been put into operation and are working for independence Africa. With the completion of projects on which agreement has already been reached African countries will receive additional capacities for producing 2 800 000 kw of electricity, 2 600 000 tons of oil derivatives, 4 530 000 tons of steel, 3 390 00 tons of coke, 1 430 000 tons of cement, 100 000 radio receivers, 40 000 TV sets, 17 million standard tins of canned food, 75 million linear metres of cotton textiles, and so on. There will also be considerable increase in the production of bauxites, aluminium and several light and food industry products.

All these enterprises, which belong to African states, embody

the striving of the African peoples to place their economies on an industrial footing - in other words, to lay an economic basis for their political independence. Before the organization of economic cooperation with the USSR, in some instances they could not even consider the question of building heavy industry enterprises, which are now their national pride. Fruitful cooperation has resulted in the construction, for the first time on the continent, of plants of iron and-steel and non-ferrous metals industries, oil refineries and engineering works. Enterprises built in cooperation with the USSR employ more than 100 000 people.

Soviet assistance to the development countries, as was stated at the 31st Session of the UN General Assembly in October 1976, is not compensation for damage done, not atonement for past sins, but the assistance of a friend and ally in the struggle against the common enemy - imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

There are two important documents whose practical implementation will largely determine the specific nature of Soviet-African relations. One is the plan of action to promote Africa's economic development, which was adopted at the extraordinary assembly of states and governments of the member countries of the Organization of African Unity in Lagos in April 1980, and the other is Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Ending in 1990, adopted by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in February 1981.

It is stated in the latter document that in the future to the Soviet Union will strive to develop, on a long-term and equal basis the mutually advantageous exchange of goods and all-round economic, scientific, technical and other contacts with the newly-free states, and will continue to render them economic and technical assistance in the construction of industrial enterprises, power engineering, agricultural and other projects, furthering the consolidation of their economic and political independence.

NATION'S CRITICAL WATER SHORTAGE CONTINUES

Violators Risk Prosecution

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 8 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Desmond Montshiwa and Kgabo Modibedi]

[Text]

PEOPLE who cheat by watering their gardens at night may have their supply cut-off or devices attached to their meters to reduce the water flow, so that they would not be able to use hose-pipes.

This warning has been delivered by the Engineering Manager of the Water Utilities Corporation Mr Colin Sayles in an interview following the recently-announced water restrictions.

The watering cheats could also be taken to Court, he warned.

Water restrictions were announced by the Minister of Water Affairs Dr Gaositwe Chiepe in a statement broadcast over Radio Botswana recently. Dr Chiepe told the nation that a total ban on the use of portable water. This means that suitable water for drinking will not be used for irrigation, garden watering and washing of cars using hose pipes in the Gaborone-Lobatse water areas.

The Minister said that the level of the Gaborone Dam had continued to drop and it was now at a critical level. She said that the dam was under 26 per cent full and if there was no recharge by the end of this season and if people did not reduce consumption substantially it would be dry by October this year.

We carried out a survey to see

how the restrictions had affected companies and how companies were adjusting to the situation.

One such institution is the Botswana Power Corporation which last week increased its power purchase from South Africa in order to use less local water for its machinery. The water is used in boilers to produce steam for running turbines.

The Chief Executive of the Corporation Mr E. Bell said the current water situation at the dam has forced them to increase the purchase of electricity from South Africa from 20 mega watts to 31.

Mr Bell hoped the move will help improve the present water situation.

In another water-saving measure, Kgalagadi Breweries may have to replace returnable bottles with non-returnable ones.

According to the Marketing Manager, Mr B.G. Modukanele, the Breweries had asked for a "water reclamation" aid from the Government but the government had declined.

Nonetheless, said Mr Modukanele, "Kgalagadi Breweries Limited has to proceed with a limited scheme.

The cost of water has increased 75% from April 1 so that the effect is to increase cost of production and this may therefore necessitate increased prices."

"However KBL has no plans to

increase prices yet," he assured us.

"We will keep the public informed in case of imposition of more drastic water restrictions and we will endeavour to restrict any price increase to an absolute minimum," he added.

In another interview the Manager of the Botswana Housing Corporation Mr J.D. Richardson said there would be no new building contracts in the area of Gaborone and Lobatse until the water situation improved.

Although the announcement on water restrictions stated that there would be new connections of water supplies, Mr Richardson said the Corporation had applied for exemption from the Water Utilities Department to connect the 102 houses which have just been completed in Gaborone.

Asked about this application of exemption, the Engineering Manager of Water Utilities confirmed "The water Board meets and decides on merits of priorities."

Local building contractors may also find it difficult to undertake any new contracts.

"We will be forced to retrench workers at the end of the present projects but one feels the impositions could have been made effective at the time when the level of water at the dam was still about 50% or even 60%," the personnel officer Multi-Constructors, Mrs B. Thompson said.

She blamed the Government's consultants for having failed to make the right recommendations to the government in regard to the necessary action to avert what she said had become a national crisis.

Mrs Thompson explained that without water construction work would suffer seriously as the company could not afford to employ people when there was no water and no enough work.

The Manager of Boswe Construction Mr Tiholego Seretse said he was not in a position to anticipate the result of any restrictions. However, most of their projects were nearing completion but their big factory which produced concrete products and that required a lot of water would be greatly affected.

For his part, the Manager of Botswana Breweries, Mr Z.V. Kraai, said that already they had adopted, "water retirculation process," thus greatly reducing water usage.

The other measure they had adopted was to have the Central District supplied by Francistown and having Gaborone only concentrating in the South.

Mr Kraai, however feared that if the water restrictions were going to be imposed, production and staff would be seriously affected.

Even small retailers in the remotest areas would be greatly affected, he warned.

Botswana Breweries manufactures Chibuku beer which is the most popular and cheapest beer to the majority of people in this country.

In a statement last week, the Water Utilities Project Engineer, Mr G. Walton, explained that the monitoring of water consumption would be carried out by the Water Utilities Corporation and "if the required saving, which is of the order of 50%, is not effected, it will be necessary to bring in further restrictions in the form of complete shut-down of the supply system which we want to try and avoid."

He requested people to help in reducing demand, adding, "we stress however that if the required saving is not achieved, then shut-down of the supply will be essential and you are advised to make provision for this eventuality."

Mr Walton however explained that the saving "should not be in the form of water storage which would negate the objective of saving water."

The project Engineer appealed to the public to "look at their water using appliances and get them repaired where they are faulty," adding that "a large proportion of water in institutions is wasted through continuously flushing water urinals, ball valves which let by dripping and running taps "and leaks."

"If everybody cooperates, it may be possible to avert the shut-down of supplies which will be disastrous for the economy and employment. In the interests of Botswana, save water to save jobs," he explained.

Government Blamed for Crisis

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Kgabo Modibedi & Desmond Montshiwa]

[Text]

THE BOTSWANA

Democratic Party Government has been accused of not taking steps since independence, to enlarge the Gaborone Dam to cope with the rapidly-growing population and factories in both Gaborone and Lobatse towns.

The accusation was made by the Vice Chairman of Botswana National Front Mr Frank Marumo, at Political rallies over the week-end at Extensions 16, 32, 43, and 46.

Mr Marumo said that when the dam was built in 1966, the population of Gaborone was still very small.

He expressed his fear over the consequences which could be brought about by the present water crisis, like companies being forced to retrench staff.

The recent measures taken to curb the situation, he said did not solve the problem, instead it only created more problems.

Mr Marumo explained to his audience his party's policy on "Fundamental Human Rights," which states that "the BNF regards the right of every person to education, freedom from hunger and want, religious belief, namely the right to accept or reject religion as inalienable and absolute."

In order to guard against any infringement of these rights Mr Marumo said, "the BNF believes that education of the people is the best guarantee for that."

That is why he continued "the BNF regards as its basic duty, after attaining state power, through elections, the organisation of the masses, the political education of the masses and the consciousness of the masses with the problem of Botswana, Africa in general, Latin America and Asia, so that in their efforts towards solving problems, the masses can direct their efforts towards that."

He explained that, "the people and the people alone, will determine the solutions to their problems if they are politically."

On the economy of the country, Mr Marumo said that it was disheartening to find leaders of a young developing nation like Botswana "amassing wealth for themselves at such an incredible

rate."

He further charged that leaders of Botswana "have formulated laws which protect them from stealing," he claimed that the President was getting P26 000 per annum, his Vice P18 000 per annum while Ministers were getting P14 000 per annum.

On the recent incident of Mr Hendrick Ntutu Koitsiwe, Mr Marumo feared that Botswana was now becoming a "police state," adding that the Magistrate who presided over the inquest into the death of Mr Koitsiwe in police custody was completely biased and had ignored evidence given by Mr Koitsiwe's girlfriend.

He also claimed that some people had also died in police custody at Kanye and Molepolole.

The other speaker, Mr Ntwaapelo Segwete, promised his listeners that Housing Corporation will be replaced by Housing Cooperatives.

He said that Corporations were only interested in making big profits and were least concerned with the people, adding that with Cooperatives it would be Botswana who would gain.

He also explained that under the BNF, monthly rentals for houses would be seen as instalments towards the ultimate ownership of the house.

He accused SHHA for what he termed "negligence of the people and oppression," adding that plans to increase service levy from P8 to P10.6lt were well underway even though BDP concillors denied this.

He promised people that under the BNF they would not be housed according to their social status, "with the rich well housed and the poor poorly housed."

During question time, one speaker requested the BNF members at the rally to go and ask the MP for Gaborone, Mr Peter Mmusi, who is the Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, to come to their wards and discuss problems with them.

In response to the request Mr Marumo said that the only solution was to outvote the BDP in the coming elections.

BY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN HEATS UP IN BOTETI

Candidates' Names Announced

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Lentlhabile Maano]

[Text]

THREE OF Botswana's five political parties which have announced that they will participate in the Boteti Parliamentary bye-election scheduled for May 14 have also disclosed the names of their candidates.

The parties are: Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Botswana People's Party (BPP) and the Botswana National Front (BNF). The candidates are: Mr Gabofele Masusu 42, for the BDP, Mr Richard Mudongo for the BPP and Mr Lenyeletse Koma, 43, for the BNF.

The Botswana Progressive Union (BPU) led by the former Assistant Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Daniel Kwele has revealed that it would not participate in the bye-election. An official of the party told BOPA in a telephone interview from Francistown that the party decided that it would be unwise to contest the bye-election when the party had not campaigned there before.

The fifth party, the Botswana independence Party (BIP) officials were not available for comment at the time of writing. However reliable sources said the party has an interest in the bye-election.

The Boteti constituency bye-election follows the death of the constituency's MP, the late Vice-President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse, early this year.

A writ for the bye-election was issued by the President Dr Q.K.J. Masire on April 8. Nominations will be held at the District Officer's Office in Letlhakane on April 22.

The contesting parties start their campaigns next week. Both the BDP and the BNF have announced that they will start campaigning as from Monday next week.

Mass political rallies are therefore expected to take Boteti area by storm as the parties fighting for the 'orphan' constituency swamp the area to enlighten the electorates on their policies in a bid to win support for their candidates.

The men in the forefront Mr Masusu, the BDP candidate is married with four children. He is described as having had a long and keen interest in the development of the area. Mr Masusu was born at Makalamabedi, which is one of the major villages in the Boteti constituency.

A teacher by profession and reportedly a progressive farmer Mr Masusu joined the teaching service in 1967 after completing his teaching course at Serowe. After sometime Mr Masusu was promoted to Deputy Headteacher at Lecheng. In 1974 he was elevated to the post of Headteacher at Malaka. Mr Masusu later asked for a transfer to Tsienyane where he worked until he resigned this year to join politics.

Mr Koma the BNF candidate is not new in the fight for that constituency. He lost to the late Vice-President in the 1979 general elections. Mr Koma holds a MSc degree in economics from Lumumba State University in Moscow, Russia. He has been a member of the BNF for over 10 years and he is also a member of the Central Committee and Secretary for Education.

He studied in Moscow from 1966 to 1971 and when he came back he joined Mahalapye Secondary School from 1972. He became Principal of the school from 1975-1976. Mr Koma was co-ordinator of Mahalapye Development Trust.

Apart from politics Mr Koma's occupation currently is business. He runs a building contractor.

Mr Mudongo, the background of the BPP candidate was not readily available. However it is understood he is a former teacher.

Meanwhile the Office of the President has announced that all Political Parties wishing to publicise their public meetings in order to campaign for the Parliamentary bye-election in Boteti as well as the two ward bye-elections at Mmathethe and Kopong may announce their meetings through Radio Botswana. The waiver will be in force only for the duration of the bye-election campaigns.

Candidates' Views Reported

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 28 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Lentlhabile Maano]

[Text]

THE POLITICAL euphoria currently sweeping through the Boteti Parliamentary constituency has not yet indicated where the wind is blowing and the suspense could continue up to May 14 - the polling day. What has emerged so far is that all political parties contesting the bye-election are determined to grasp the seat which fell vacant following the death of its MP, former Vice-President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, the late Mr Lenyeletse Seretse, early this year. Nominations were completed last Friday at Letlhakane. The contesting parties are the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), the Botswana People's Party (BPP) and the Botswana National Front (BNF). The candidates are respectively Mr Gabofele Masusu, Mr Richard Mudongo and Mr Lenyeletse Koma.

The Botswana Progressive Union has stated that it would not participate in the bye-election while the Botswana Independence Party (BIP) did not make any nomination. The party's President Mr Motsamai K. Mpho has earlier during the week refused to disclose whether the party would participate or not.

Throughout the past week BOPA followed and attended some political meetings addressed by parties contesting the bye-election.

The battering of one another, started on April 18 at Makalamabedi when the BDF chief whip in the campaign, the Minister of Education, Mr K.P. Morake slammed the opposition for trying to win the support of

the people by promising the impossible and by saying untruths against the BDP.

Mr Morake said the only thing the opposition say these days is that the BDP has not done developments in all areas of the country and that it has mistakes.

He said the opposition regard this as a failure and wondered: "Is there any person who has done anything he wishes to do in his life?"

The Minister told his audience that it was surprising to hear the opposition say the BDP should be voted out of power just because it had not carried-out some developments in some areas or because it has mistakes.

He said since everyone has mistakes, including the very

members of the opposition, one could not say the BDP should be voted out of power simply because it has mistakes.

He reminded the electorates that the government of the BDP was following a priority list when carrying out developments. Mr Morake pointed out that the fact that one had some developments which were non-existent in the other did not mean that the latter was forgotten.

He stated that developments carried out by the government were in the open for everybody 'even the blind' to see.

Quoting from the party's manifesto, Mr Morake stated that the BDP would never promise the electorates miracles. "Our obligation is to make people expect problems and disasters like the drought and appeal to them to be together with us, put the shoulder to the wheel to get the vehicle going."

Addressing himself in particular to the formation of some opposition political parties, Mr Morake likened the birth to that of a choir whose members keep on tripping others on the stage while dancing.

He said the BPP members kept on falling off balance until the BIP came into being.

Mr Morake said that since the Boteti electorates have had proper representation in parliament from the BDP they should elect the BDP candidate in the bye-election.

The BDP candidate Mr Gabofele Masusu told the Makalamabedi residents that the problems of Boteti were well known to him and therefore he would, if elected, together with the electorates find ways of solving them.

The other contender - the Botswana People's Party, also addressed a series of meetings in the constituency. During their meeting at Letlhakane the BPP candidate Mr Richard Mudongo

attacked the BDP government for failing to provide the nation with local modern doctors for the past 17 years.

He said if the BDP government was concerned about the health of the people at least two batches of doctors would have been trained by now.

Mr Mudongo told the residents that it was pathetic to find hospitals full of Chinese and Indian doctors who cannot communicate with the patients, for that matter even the nurses themselves.

He queried: "How can they be expected to diagnose an ailment when they could not communicate with the patient."

Mr Mudongo stated that there was an urgent need for state farms where irrigation would take place. He said it was funny for a government to think that farming could only take place when there is rain. Mr Mudongo stated that in fact one wonders what had the BDP done for the past 17 years in power.

"Can they say there had never been heavy rains during the years? What had happened to the water from the flooded rivers? It was simply left to waste and now we are told of hunger," he said.

He said that there were a lot of things that could be done in Boteti to alleviate the drought situation. "Irrigation was one of them since there is plenty of water in the area," he said. "The immediate thing I would do if elected," he said, "would be to pressurise the government to end hunger in the area."

Mr Mudongo informed his audience that it would be a tragedy if they would elect someone who was interested in waving the BDP banner only.

The BNF candidate Mr Lenyeletse Koma also said that if elected, he would call on government to end hunger in Boteti.

He said government should buy cattle in Boteti and take the risk of keeping them in quarantine camps. Mr Koma argued that it was wrong for government to make people pay for transporting their cattle to the BMC as well as the government levy adding that this was cheating the people.

"If the government buys the cattle right in Boteti the people will have enough money to buy food," he told the residents.

Mr Koma said that it was unfair for the BDP government to have kept Boteti underdeveloped for the past 17 years and yet seek to be elected again.

He also said that one other way of ending hunger in Boteti, in particular, was irrigating state farms where people could be employed and earn money to buy food, which will be sold at a cheap price since it would be produced in Botswana.

The BNF candidate alleged that the BDP government has devised some means of using the people's money for their own benefit. He claimed that there was a lot of money in Botswana adding that if there was no money no single man could earn about P26 000 a year.

He alleged that MPs and councillors were being paid even when they were at their cattleposts.

He said they should be paid sitting allowance only. Mr Koma said that their monthly salaries could be used for the welfare of the masses.

"This is the kind of corruption I am going to fight in parliament if I am elected," emphasised Mr Koma.

Mr Koma also said that all properties which are claimed to be belonging to individuals yet acquired through public funds would be confiscated by the BNF government when it comes to power.

NEW PARTY 'CONFIDENT' OF NINE SEATS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[Text]

THE REGISTRAR of Societies is still studying the application of a new political party - the sixth in Botswana - to be known as the Botswana Liberal Party.

The party is being launched by a group of aspirant Botswana politicians, and the party's registration is currently being handled by a Selebi-Phikwe lawyer, it is learned.

The constitution of the party has already been completed although its manifesto is still a draft, according to a leading official of the would-be party.

Sometimes last year, another proposed political party, the Socio-Democratic Party failed to qualify for registration.

The President of the party on the offing, Mr Martin Chakalisa told BOPA in a telephone interview from Francistown that his party intended to elevate the political situation of Botswana, and provide the right contenders against the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP).

Mr Chakalisa is a teacher by profession, but currently is self-employed.

He said that the opposition political parties existing now lacked proper organisation and were not politically-educated.

He added that others, like the Botswana Peoples Party (BPP) had been given the chance to prove themselves for the last 15 years but had failed.

"You cannot run a party when you lack organisation," said Mr Chakalisa.

Asked whether there was anything wrong with the BPP which warranted another opposition party, Mr Chakalisa

said: "There is no measuring stick to check its activities."

He added: "If a man is not checked, that is a politician." He would not elaborate, except to state: "Let me just say, absolute power corrupts."

According to Mr Chakalisa, the BDP's development programme was biased. "It concentrates on towns, leaving the rural areas."

On what his party's education system would be, he said: "I very much agree with Van Rensburg." Mr Patrick Van Rensburg is the pioneer of the Brigade Movement in Botswana, and was behind the starting of Swaneng Hill School Shashe River School and Madiba Secondary School.

Mr Chakalisa explained that education should be geared in such a way that students should be able to live around their environment. He would not elaborate further.

On claims that his party was concentrated in the north, he said that the criticisms were false "but logic will prevail."

He added that "we may even win more seats in the south than the north." He forecast that in the coming general elections, his party was confident of winning nine seats and then for the remaining seats there would be competition amongst the six political parties.

Asked whether his party would be ready for the coming general elections, Mr Chakalisa said confidently: "You will see our vehicles running even in Gaborone. The money is there and is not from outside."

On whether he would be the

presidential candidate for his proposed party, he said: "it is obvious and don't ask it."

Mr Chakalisa also said that immediately the registration of his party was approved a conference would be held, and that the party would hold seminars like other political parties.

According to Mr Chakalisa, the party has two offices ready for occupation immediately it was registered. The offices are in Francistown and Mahalapye.

In Mahalapye, he disclosed, the Land Board had given them a plot for building an office.

Other office bearers of the proposed party are: Vice President, Mr Bouy Gwere, Chairman, Mr Buzwani Phambuka, Secretary General Mr David Bungile and Treasurer Mr Baraedi Morapedi.

The already existing opposition with political parties are the Botswana National Front (BNF) with two seats in Parliament, Botswana Peoples Party (BPP) with one seat, Botswana Independence Party (BIP), whose leader, Mr Motsamai Mpho was once an MP and lost in 1979, and the Botswana Progressive Union (BPU) led by Mr Daniel Kwele who was once an Assistant Minister in the BDP Government.

CSO: 3400/1378

OFFICIALS LOOK TO FUTURE WITH OPTIMISM

London AFRICA NOW in English Apr 83 p 22

[Text]

Recently, the government of Cape Verde put into effect its agrarian reform law which hopefully will transform the fortunes of the impoverished archipelago. With about 80% of the population involved in agriculture, the law will gradually hand control of the land to those who work on it.

"When, in all the Cape Verde islands, the population has taken control of the expropriated lands without paying rents or sharing production with the absent owners, the peasants will feel confident for the future," Minister of Rural Development Jose Pereira da Silva said recently.

At independence in July 1975, the country had an appalling agricultural system based on low wages for workers. There has practically been no rain for the past 12 years, therefore every plot of arable land is utilised. But even at that, not more than 2,000 acres have turned out to be useful and projections are that only another 250 acres could be added to this by 1985.

Nevertheless, the government is confident about changing the situation. "At present we have succeeded in removing the spectre of hunger and eliminating the defeatism that had taken charge of the people," Cape Verde's ambassador in Lisbon, Corsino Tolentino, told *Africa Now*.

Apart from that, the government is also paying quite a considerable attention to rural development. In the National Development Plan, \$91.8m has been allocated to communications and transport, \$86.2m to industry and \$11.2m to health. The plan projects a 12% growth in GNP.

In 1975, industry contributed only 2.5% to the GNP and employed only 3% of the working population. Gradually the industrial sector has been improving though agriculture still takes precedence.

Infrastructure is also being developed. Roads are being constructed on the rugged island of Santo Antao, the sea water is being desalinated so that it will become potable, new harbours are being built in Praia, Palmeiras and Vale de Cavaleiros and airstrips on Santo Antao and Brava.

The fishing sector is also being overhauled. By 1985 some 30 fishing vessels would have been acquired by the national fleet (12 with Saudi Arabian funds) with a view to increasing supply for internal consumption and export.

Portugal has already provided \$8m as the first instalment of a loan to improve the harbour at Mindelo — the largest development project undertaken since independence. The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) has provided \$10m and Norway \$4m. The harbour will be managed by Portuguese and Dutch companies. It is expected that about 300 ships a year will make use of the facilities at the harbour and the dockyards with revenue put at some \$20m.

The Portuguese have been helping a great deal. So, despite the apparent difficult years ahead, Cape Verdean officials are optimistic.

"Our main victory over the past seven years of independence has been the winning of the confidence of the people," says Tolentino. "After all, we are definitely not a doomed people — we are not the condemned of the earth" ●

NO END SEEN TO SPLIT WITH CAPE VERDE

London AFRICA NOW in English Apr 83 p 22

[Text]

There appears to be no end in sight to the rift between Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde. An informed source in Lisbon told *Africa Now*: "I would not be surprised if the process of normalising relations between the two countries progresses at a very slow pace for a long time."

The division between the two former Portuguese colonies came in November 1980 when Major Jose Bernard Vieira overthrew the government of President Luis Cabral, charging the regime with allowing Cape Verdians to dominate life in Guinea Bissau. The PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde) which won independence on the battlefield for both countries, split into two.

While Vieira complained about "a certain ideological emptiness of the PAIGC," the Cape Verdians formed the PAICV (African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde). Since then, the leaders of both countries have met twice since their parting of the ways.

Last September, during the third conference of the leaders of Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tomé and Príncipe, the Heads of State "mutually encouraged the two countries to stay firmly on a dialogue course already begun."

Nevertheless, the dispute continues

unabated. In February the Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jorge Spencer Lima, was in Bissau to discuss Cape Verde's intention to appoint an ambassador to Bissau. Nothing came of it. The Guineans said Lima's visit was just a routine one within "the ambit of . . . the Summit of Five."

The hardline by the Guineans could be seen in the light of their attempts to be independent of Cape Verde. In April 1981, a member of the Revolutionary Council in Bissau told *Africa Now*: "We have, for example, 800,000 people in Guinea compared with 300,000 in Cape Verde, yet we do not have proportional representation."

A top brass of the armed forces also told *Africa Now*: "The constitution was written in Cape Verde without any input from Guinean militants. The head of the PAIGC in Guinea was a Cape Verdian and he was instrumental in the drafting process. The constitution of Cape Verde went through two months of discussion and ours only eight days."

The armed forces official said they wanted unity but "it must be based on equality as Amilcar Cabral expressed it." With the reluctance of the Guineans to work towards this unity, it is not surprising that doubts have been expressed about achieving normal relations ●

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 'INDIRECT MAIL CIRCULATION SYSTEM'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Apr 83 p 2

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Post and Telecommunications is to launch "an indirect mail circulation system" throughout the country Monday April 25, Post Affairs Minister Sahr Abdulai Vandi said Friday.

He said, under the new system, ten centrally located post offices in the country will function as mail distribution centers for post offices located in their respective areas.

Dr. Vandi pointed out that post offices in Tubmanburg, Robertsfield, Buchanan and Gbarnga will serve as distribution centers for all minor post offices in those areas, while Grandcress and Harper will function as distribution centers for post offices in surrounding areas.

He disclosed that his ministry is presently making plans for mail to be transported by air when it was not possible to be taken by mail vans because of the bad road condition in certain parts of the country.

He said this new mail delivery scheme would cover the entire country, and will ensure that mail reach all major towns in the rural areas.

Dr. Vandi said that his ministry has already furnished post offices in the rural areas and other parts of the country with a schedule for mail delivery.

To ensure that the new system worked properly, Minister Vandi said ten rural regional post masters from throughout the country were given a two-week training in the management of rural post offices.

He said mail vans and other logistics have already been given to the rural post masters.

CSO: 3400/1368

LIBERIA

AIR LIBERIA OFFICIAL SAYS GOVERNMENT PAID FOR ALL AIRCRAFT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Apr 83 p 12

[Excerpt] The Chairman of the Board of Directors of Air Liberia has said that any aircraft flying under the Air Liberia ensign--including the HS 748 which crashed Saturday near Khartoum, Sudan--is completely paid for by the Liberian Government.

Disclosing this Monday to the Daily Observer following a two-hour meeting of the board at the Commerce Ministry on Ashmun Street, Commerce Minister David Dwayen who is chairman of the Air Liberia board, said that all Air Liberia aircraft are covered under an appropriate insurance policy.

He added that the HS 748 aircraft "is insured up to date" and that the insurance company concerned is aware of this fact.

Dwayen said, however, that it was too early to collect claims on the insurance policy--apparently referring to collection in favor of the victims' relatives.

He also said that every seat occupied by a passenger abroad an Air Liberia aircraft is insured--so that in the event of an accident, an appropriate insurance policy will cover that individual.

The Minister's disclosure came amid rumors that the Liberian Government, in fact, owes a balance payment of about \$2.1 million to a British firm from which it purchased the aircraft in 1979.

According to the rumor the British firm, which manufactures the Hawker Siddeley 748 aircraft, had a contract for maintaining the plane for several years.

But because government did not complete payment on the plane and for fear that the British firm would have impounded the aircraft when it went to Britain for repairs, the Liberian government transferred the maintenance contract to the India Airlines company, a subsidiary of Air India.

Asked about the switch of contract, the Commerce boss said all he knew about the agreement "is that the (HS 748) aircraft went to India one month ago along with the managing director of Air Liberia, Mr. Charles Johnson, for repairs".

Dwayen also discounted reports that the aircraft had been grounded in Monrovia for a considerable period before it was taken for repairs to India. He said general repairs were carried out on the plane "sometime last year".

Sources close to Air Liberia also say the HS 748 made a trip to India last year for routine check up and was manned by the same pilot and crew as last weekend's.

The sources said the aircraft was purchased in 1979 from a British firm which manufactures this type of aircraft, adding that the maintenance contract was transferred from Britain to India because maintenance cost would be cut for government by about 50 per cent.

The sources also said that the Indian Airlines, which uses the same HS 748 for inter-state travel is staffed by both British and Indian experts to undertake repairs (which would cost Liberia twice as much in the United Kingdom).

CSO: 3400/1368

GOVERNMENT, FAO SIGN TWO AGREEMENTS IN MONROVIA

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Apr 83 p 12

[Text] Two separate agreements, totaling \$74,000 were at the weekend signed by the Liberian Government and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations in Monrovia.

Planning and Economic Affairs Minister, Emmanuel O. Gardiner, signed on behalf of Government while FAO representative in Monrovia, Mr. Edward of Bayagbona, signed on behalf of his Organisation.

The signing ceremony took place at the FAO office on Ashmun Street and the project will be executed by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs; reports Agriculture correspondent, Arthur R. Tucker.

One of the agreements, worth \$49,000, is to be obtained from funds provided by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations under its Money and Medals Program (MMP)

Thirty thousand dollars will be allocated for Agricultural and Cooperative Development Bank, (ACDB) to finance Small Farmers Credit Program, and the remaining \$19,000 will be used for personnel services, supplies and materials and also equipment for marketing and storage.

ACDB Board of Directors will select 10 to 15 farmers cooperatives mostly in need of strengthening their financial base through equity participation of the bank and management and materially support their business efficiency.

The second agreement for \$25,000 is to prepare and publish the results of a 1971 Census on Agriculture that would cater to the 1983 Census on Agriculture which is expected to commence shortly.

The Census will prove useful for disseminating much needed information in the field of Agriculture, and providing benchmarks for measuring the state of changes in the structural attributes of Agriculture, such as size distribution of holding, the extent of various forms of tendency and agricultural resources, production requirements, facilities and practices.

MINISTER, AMOCO PRESIDENT COMMENT ON PETROLEUM AGREEMENT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Apr 83 p 3

[Text] The Minister of Lands, Mines and Energy, Dr. Fodee Kromah, says splinter policies on energy could lead to inadequate supply and the closure of mines and factories in Liberia.

Minister Kromah made the observation last week when AMOCO Europe Inc. and the Government of Liberia signed a petroleum agreement at the National Investment Commission (NIC) in Monrovia.

He said provision of energy for homes, factories, industries and other purposes must not be left to the whims of any group of individuals.

He said it must be left to the appropriate Government agency.

Minister Kromah said there is need to coordinate and integrate Government's energy policy because energy is very crucial to the nation.

He cited the upgrading and expansion of existing electricity generating facilities and the improvement of services to rural areas as the main elements of the energy plan.

Some elements of the Agreement were as follows:

- Government of Liberia agrees to award exploration licenses for four offshore blocks which include H1, S1, H4 and S3 with total area of 22,900 square kilometers;
- Possible participation of the Government of Liberia if and when AMOCO makes an oil discovery;
- The provision to train Liberians at a minimum budget of \$75,000 per annum for the life of the contracts;
- The contracts entitle the Government to receive \$100,000 per agreement as signature bonus, and \$5,000 per Agreement as fee for exploration license."
- The exploration period to be undertaken by AMOCO is divided into three phases.

At an initial period of three to four years, AMOCO has a work commitment of 3,500 kms of additional seismic lines and two wells at a depth of 3,000 meters.

Each well, it was disclosed, will cost \$6 million.

During this period, the agreement also provides that 10 cents per square kilometer be charged on the 22,900 sq. km. operated on by AMOCO as rental payments.

In the second phase, covering a period of two to three years, AMOCO will have a work commitment of 1,100 kilometers of seismic lines and two wells at a depth of 3,000 meters. AMOCO will also be required to pay \$20 per square kilometer as annual rental payments.

The third period of AMOCO's exploration over two to three years period, will involve a work commitment of 400 kilometers of seismic lines and two wells at a depth of 3,000 meters. An annual rental payment of \$30 per square meter will also be charged to AMOCO, the agreement says.

The President of AMOCO Europe International, Mr. J. C. Burton described the agreement as a sign of good relations between the two parties.

Mr. Burton commended members of the Technical Committee which included the Ministries of Finance, Labor, Lands, Mines and Energy and National Investment Commission for efficiently speeding up the process.

The President disclosed that in other areas where a similar exploration agreement has been negotiated it had taken about three-and-a-half years to complete

He hoped relations between AMOCO and Liberia would be beneficial.

On when the exploration will start, Mr. Burton said "AMOCO is anxious to start as Government is to see it start".

He said a team was expected Saturday morning to begin looking for office space, communication facilities needed by AMOCO and housing for staff, to help in setting up its operation.

Mr. Burton made it clear that a definite date could not be named momentarily. He said plans to conduct another seismic research which they had conducted for six months earlier.

He said during the first six months of study, some "interesting things" were discovered and AMOCO is expected to detail some of these potential discoveries made.

Following this, the president added, an interpretation would be made for the best drilling location to drill the first two commitment wells AMOCO has.

The first two commitment wells are estimated at a cost of \$12 million, expected to be concentrated between the offshores of Cape Mount and Buchanan, and between Buchanan and Greenville, respectively.

DOE SAYS GANTA-HARPER HIGHWAY 'MOST AMBITIOUS' PRC PROJECT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] The PRC has established committee to manage all aspects of the Ganta-Harper highway project, Head of State Samuel K. Doe disclosed yesterday.

Speaking at launching and ground breaking ceremonies of the \$56 million project in Gompa City, Nimba County, Dr. Doe named the Ministers of Public Works, Rural Development and Defence as members of the committee.

He said the committee would work in close consultation with the Superintendents of Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Maryland Counties for the speedy and successful implementation of the project.

He said a special account would be established with a local Bank for the deposit of all contributions to the project. He pointed out that in order to facilitate the smooth implementations of the project "we will endeavour to divorce it from all possible bureaucratic formalities."

The committee, Dr. Doe added, would have the authority to purchase its own equipment, spare parts and materials. He said the committee will also enjoy duty-free privi-

Most Ambitious Project

The Liberian leader described the venture as "the most ambitious project since the PRC assumed power" three years ago.

The Ganta-Harper highway project, estimated at \$56 million is expected to be completed within a two-year period.

CIC Doe said such "bold endeavor by the PRC was a true manifestation of our desire to carry development to all parts of our country."

He recalled that since the construction of the already existing road in the area during the early 1950's, it has now received the necessary attention of past governments.

Meaningful Developments

CIC Doe said the Ganta-Harper highway would provide an opportunity to extend some meaningful developments to rural inhabitants who he said, have suffered for decades from "dirty and muddy" roads.

He expressed optimism that the project would stimulate development in the rural area and facilitate the transporation of commodities to market.

Head of State Doe observed that government was aware that the success of the project depended on the support of all citizens residents, as well as concessions, business houses, foreign governments and international financial institutions.

He disclosed that the PRC has decided to utilize an amount of \$272,000 obtained from the sale of 10,000 barrels of crude oil donated to government by the Kuwaiti government as an initial step towards the implementation of the project.

CSO: 3400/1368

BRIEFS

LAND TO HOUSING AUTHORITY--The citizens of Grand Cape Mount County have made 100 acres of land available to the National Housing Authority (NHA) for the construction of a low cost housing estate. The land was made available upon request of the NHA to the citizens and officials of the county for the project. A four-man team headed by the planning and research officer of NHA, Mr. Emmanuel Sherman, is presently in the county to make feasibility studies for the project. Mr. Sherman told LINA that the project was part of the development plans of NHA to construct housing estates in all parts of the county in order to ease the problem of housing in the rural areas. He however, did not say when construction work will begin, or how many units will be built in each county. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Apr 83 pp 1, 10]

WORLD BANK LOAN AGREEMENT--The Liberian Government has signed a \$13.3m loan agreement with the World Bank for the construction of public amenities in three Monrovia suburbs--Clara Town, Soniwein and Slipway. Disclosing this to Daily Observer recently, the Director-General of the Monrovia Urban Development Project (MUDP), Mr. Pewu Quoi Johnson, said the World Bank will provide \$10m and the Liberian Government is to provide \$3.3m of the remainder. MUDP is a semi-corporation established under the Monrovia City Corporation to improve the living condition of the Urban poor. Mr. Johnson pointed out that clinics, pipeborne water drainage systems and the renovation of schools are some of the projects to be undertaken with the money. He said community organisations would be requested to assist in the various projects, adding that the engineering consultants are a London-based construction company, a caned Weildleplar. In order to carry out an effective construction of those facilities, Mr. Johnson said, a two-year feasibility study has been completed in those communities, adding that construction work will take an additional two years before completion. He however said the work will not begin at this time due to the raining season "that is to begin soon." He noted that work will begin in October of this year. [Excerpt] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 21 Apr 83 p 3]

DISPUTE WITH NURSES--The month-long tussle between the Government and the nurses at the J.F.K. Medical Center and Maternity Center in Monrovia seems to be nearing a peaceful end, following a meeting Monday between the ladies and gentlemen in white and the Liberian Head of State. Reliable sources told the Daily Observer that the meeting, held at the Executive Mansion, brought the nurses, at long last, face to face with CIC Samuel K. Doe, to tell him what

they felt in their hearts. He, in turn, according to our sources, was as blunt to them as he was in his Redemption Day message to the nation, when he expressed dismay at their strike action over the last few weeks. The frank exchange, however, seemed to have produced some positive results. The nurses agreed to apologize for their action, and the Head of State promised to take their grievances to the People's Redemption Council for careful consideration. News of this breakthrough is bound to bring relief to the public in general, which had suffered like the cloth between the scissors in the nurses' tussle with Government. [Excerpt] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 21 Apr 82 pp 1, 10]

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PACT--An \$800,000 collective bargaining agreement which had for the last four months been negotiated between the National Iron Ore Company (NIOC) and the National Mine Workers' Union of the Federation of Labour Unions, was last night signed at the Ducor Palace Hotel in Monrovia. Mr. L. E. Fischer, general manager of NIOC and Mr. H. Boima Fahnbulleh, Sr. signed on behalf of Management while Mr. Esmael Sherif, president-general of LFLU and Alexander Kawah signed on behalf of the union. Under the agreement, a 10 per cent hourly-monthly saving scheme will be benefitted by the workers. It also provides a general increment of two cents to earners' wage over a period of 12 months. In addition to the benefits, workers are also expected to receive sick pay for occupational injury, permission with pay for two days, pay for workmen compensation award, housing allowance, shift differential and transportation allowance for those without, among others. Presenting the agreement to the parties, Mr. H. Boima Fahnbulleh, Sr., administrative manager at NIOC, said that for the last 25 years, it was the first time that such "substantial agreement" had been reached between NIOC and the Union. [Excerpt] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 21 Apr 83 pp 1, 10]

FRG WATER SUPPLY AGREEMENT--A \$3.4 million agreement for the development of a water system in Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount County, has been signed by Rural Development Minister, Yudu S. Gray. The agreement was signed Wednesday in Frankfurt, West Germany, with a firm, Kreditanstalt for Wiederaufbau (KfW). Minister Gray left here early this month for Bonn, West Germany and is expected to return home early next month. According to Dr. C. E. Zamba Liberty, Liberia's Ambassador in Bonn, Minister Gray also met with the West German Secretary of State for the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation, Mr. Siegfried Lengel and presented him a \$15 million water development package for other parts of Liberia. Dr. Liberty also disclosed that the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation said it was studying the Liberian Government water development package for possible assistance. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Apr 83 p 8]

STUDENT BOYCOTT INVESTIGATED--A government delegation comprising officials from the Ministries of Education, Health and Justice has been despatched to Cuttington University College in Suakoko, Bong County, to look into the problems that led to the boycott of classes by students since Monday this week. The students had refused to hold dialogue with the college's administration and they had set up a barricade at the entrance to the campus and challenged any faculty member to turn up for class. They resorted to the boycott of classes to press for better food, good drinking water and decent dormitory

facilities. The Most Rev. George D. Browne of the Episcopal Diocese of Liberia, who is head of the Board of Direc- is on campus to look into the matter. [Charles Gibson] [Excerpts] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Apr 83 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 3400/1368

SETTLEMENT ISSUE DELAYS TRANS-KALAHARI LINE

Walvis Bay NAMIB TIMES in English 22 Apr 83 pp 1, 8

[Text]

While Botswana has been openly prompting the construction of the Trans-Kalahari railway line to link the land-locked country's vast coal resources to the west coast outlet of Walvis Bay, it admits that the . . . "route must await Namibia's independence."

This is the view of Mr. A. A. Jorgensen, a free-lance photographer and specialist writer in an article "Rail Transport In Southern Africa" in the latest issue of Africa Insight, a politically independent publication which promotes insight into the process of change in Africa. In his article the writer discusses past, present and future transport links in southern Africa.

In dealing with the problems of rail transport in the sub-continent Mr. Jorgensen claims that not only individuals are at fault, but often entire governments as well . . . "they present idealistic pictures of development often based on the most flimsy economic evidence."

"An example here is the Trans-Kalahari railway project, intended primarily for the export of coal from Botswana. This land-locked country is anxious to capitalise on the expected increase in the world trade of coal (from 130-million tonnes in 1978 to 700 million by the year 2 000).

"It has been suggest-

ed that Botswana, with over 3500 million tonnes of recoverable coal could be exporting up to 20-million tonnes (compared South Africa's pre-45 million tonnes) by the mid-1990s.

"To achieve this goal, the government of Botswana has been promoting the Trans-Kalahari scheme, although admitting that the route must

await Namibia's independence," Mr. Jorgensen writes.

He goes on to state that political considerations aside, some 1 000 km of new railway as well as upgrading some 500 km of existing track would be required and in 1981 the cost of such a project, including the necessary harbour development and improvements at Walvis Bay, would be to the order of over R1 000 million.

"The railway itself would pass through regions with little prospect of economic development and therefore the line would be a single purpose bulk carrier of a commodity which has a value subject to the whims of international demand.

"The present world recession has indicated just how fickle this can be, since the Japanese have cut back on coal contracts with South Africa, and when their economy improves it is rumoured that new contracts will go to mainland China or Australia."

ALTERNATIVE

Mr. Jorgensen says the logical alternative for Botswana would be to enter into an agreement with the SA Transport Services and to construct a 200 km line to Ellisras where an existing heavy-duty coal line could easily accommodate Botswana's needs.

"This route would utilise either the ports of Richards Bay or Maputo and whilst requiring a longer sea journey to the markets in Europe would be advantageous for the Far East trade. The development costs would be far less and the project could be implemented in a much shorter time.

"Nevertheless, Botswana has aligned herself with a new organisation, the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission, which has been established to lessen the dependence of the nine Black countries in the subcontinent on South Africa," Mr. Jorgensen writes.

PRIME MINISTER'S 'NATIONALISM' EXAMINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Apr 83 p 31

[Article by Alan Paton: "P W Botha Was Born in the Prison of Afrikaner Nationalism. But He Doesn't Want To Die There."]

[Text]

WHAT is the meaning of the word "nation" and of the word "national"?

It was at least a hundred years ago that the Afrikaner Nationalist identified his nationhood with South Africa.

Yet he did not identify his nation with the other nations that occupied the same country.

Have we any other nations beside the Afrikaner nation? We certainly have at least one, and that is the Zulu nation.

The Xhosas also must be regarded as a nation, though they are divided between two states, Transkei and Ciskei.

After that we encounter some difficulties. Are the Venda people a nation?

Can the Ndebele be called a nation when some speak Sotho and some speak Ndebele?

The question yet to be asked is whether they have anything that can be called a "common interest".

But before we do that we must note that the English-speaking people of South Africa do not regard themselves as a nation.

Vulgar

The Afrikaner philosophies of *volkseie*, national identity, tried very hard to persuade the English

to develop a sense of national identity.

But they did not because they felt that being part of the great British Commonwealth was good enough for anybody.

Nor after South Africa left the Commonwealth did the English go searching for an identity, perhaps because they didn't care or because they were too lazy, or perhaps for some like myself — because they thought the whole idea was vulgar.

South African Indians are not a nation and never will be.

They are caught between white power and black power, and they occupy — most of them — quietly and circumspectly, and perhaps a little apprehensively, a kind of middle ground.

There is one further complication — Hindus and Muslims cannot be said to be enamoured of one another.

The coloured people are not a nation and never will be.

They have certainly been brought closer together by the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act, and above all, by the removal of their franchise.

They lived for centuries in relative peace with white South Africans, but the extent of their alienation is now very great.

Well, that is our list of nations, and a real hotchpotch we are.

How could we all share in a common national purpose?

Gulf

There is one factor above all others that makes the achievement of a South African nationalism a matter of the utmost difficulty.

It is not primarily political; it is economic.

One cannot expect people who earn 2,3,4, units per annum to make any kind of common cause with people who earn only one unit.

The opposite is equally true. The two ways of life, the two standards of living, the deepest aspirations, have little in common.

Some very intelligent South Africans are deeply pessimistic about the closing of the economic gulf.

Others regard with hope the undoubted improvement in black (real) income over the years.

The gulf will close, and the greatest barrier to a united nationalism will gradually disappear.

At the other extreme are those who demand an equalisation of income tomorrow, and who pour scorn and anger, not only on the possibility of an evolutionary process, but on those blacks who benefit by it and who therefore "blunt the edge of the revolution".

These are the radical socialists, the neo-Marxists, who still believe that Marxism does not lead to Leninism and Stalinism, who believe that the USSR — or perhaps China — is the only just society in the world.

These radicals pride themselves in the mental liberation they enjoy inside their ideological straitjackets.

One cannot argue with them because they reason and think only in fixed categories.

But let us return to our elusive subject, the "national interest". Are we in South Africa moving any nearer to a South African nationalism?

Is the Afrikaner Nationalist beginning to realise that the old time-honoured saying 'een volk, een kerk, een taal' (one people, one church, one language) is no slogan for the future?

It may be a fine slogan for an underdog, but for an overdog with some very vigorous underdogs to rule over, it's no slogan at all.

The question is this — is Mr P W Botha moving nearer to a South African Nationalism?

I have to be very careful about this because every time I say anything nice about P W I get letters, some unpleasant and some not so unpleasant.

So now I reply, very carefully. Yes, Mr Botha is moving nearer to a South African nationalism.

Yes, his first aim is to give the Afrikaner security, but it is not his only aim.

Yes, he was born a Nat but it would be presumptuous for me to say that he will die a Nat.

Guns

No, he is not a swindler. Mr Botha is an Afrikaner who was born in the prison of Afrikaner Nationalism, but he does not want himself or his people to die in prison.

He has come to realise that Afrikaner Nationalism by itself will not save the Afrikaner.

He has come to realise that in the end the Afrikaner cannot rule by the gun, but in the meantime he feels the need for plenty of guns (nearly R3-thousand-million worth of them in fact).

He talks endlessly about the total onslaught, but he will not face the fact that nobody did more to make it possible than himself and his party.

When he (the Prime Minister) says he wants a future for every child, white, black, or brown, I believe he means it.

When he shakes the hand of a little Indian girl at a school opening, I do not believe he is being a hypocrite.

Somewhere inside that Nationalist armourplate, a South African is trying to get out.

When Dr Aggett dies in prison in circumstances that can only be described as being in the highest degree questionable, Mr Botha does not come out firmly and say that he condemns any ill-treatment of detainees.

In fact he says almost nothing. He heads a government that gives to its police powers denied to judges.

Afraid

He sends young men to prison for long terms because it is against their religion to lift a gun.

Each of these things in my view cancels out his smiling at a little Indian girl.

Will P W's new "national" dispensation work?

I think the answer is No.

Should I hope that if it doesn't

work P W will try to find something that will work better?

The answer is Yes.

Why are there no black people in the new "national dispensation"?

The official answer is that black people have their own "national interests in their own lands".

The true answer is that the National Party is afraid of the black man; or to put it more gently, it is afraid of the numerical superiority of the black man.

This fear is by no means confined to the National Party.

The trouble with these black men is that when they've been defeated they won't lie down.

It is significant that when the black man wants to frighten the white man, he talks of the "unitary state".

Will the National Party — in the foreseeable future — agree to a unitary state? The answer is No.

What about a federation? Or a confederation? P W doesn't like either of these ideas, so he has opted for a constellation, which will presumably be bound together by a "constellational interest".

There will be no centralised power, even of the most innocuous kind.

But it is power that is at the very heart of our problems.

Even if P W gets his constellation, which is doubtful, it will be financed and kept going by its richest member, the Republic of South Africa.

Are the Afrikaner Nationalists too frightened to contemplate federation or confederation, from which for the first time a "national interest" would emerge?

At the moment, yes. I don't know about the future.

They obviously don't like the ideas of the Buthelezi Commission.

On the other hand the radicals think that federalism is an immoral concept, and that white people take refuge in it because they want to deny blacks the ultimate justice.

I myself, seeing no immediate likelihood of the unitary state, and having no desire to live in a unitary state brought about by revolution, am attracted to federation or confederation.

I find nothing immoral in doing so. I find nothing immoral in the Canadian and Australian constitutions.

I sometimes wonder why the Progressive Federal Party says so little about these matters.

If I do have a nationalism, it is a South African nationalism.

I am not in general attracted by nationalism.

But a South African nationalism would not be characterised by the arrogance and aggressiveness and exclusivity of so many nationalisms, for one simple reason — it could come into being only because of a realisation that we South Africans share a common humanity and a common land.

Solemn note

Here I felt compelled to sound a solemn note — if we never realise this South African nationalism, if we never learn to accept one another because of a common humanity and because of the love of our common land, then we are going to kill one another.

We are going to invite the total onslaught of which we hear so much.

I must remind you of the grotesque and almost unbelievable truth that the pursuit of this nationalism was made a criminal offence in 1968.

In that year Mr P W Botha and his party made it a criminal offence to pursue such a nationalism.

They did this by passing the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

The whole President's Council should have gone to prison under this Act, and P W should have gone with them as prime instigator.

But in this country Prime Ministers don't go to prison.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse should now be charged for deciding to support the President's Council, but he won't go to prison either.

Circumstances alter cases. What was totally offensive to P W and his party in 1968 has become in great measure acceptable.

It is for this mercy that we give thanks, that what was offensive and criminal 15 years ago is now desirable and legal.

But it is only a small mercy, because P W Botha and his party evade the greatest of all the problems, the participation of African people in government, real government.

And as long as he evades it, his hopes for a just and peaceful future for our country, which I believe to be sincere and honest, will come to nothing.



I cannot give a bright and cheerful view of the future. You can't undo conquest with the same ease as you made it.

You can't climb out of morass with a clean and shining countenance.

Will we ever find a "national interest"?

Daunting

The material components are there in abundance--the railways, the ports, the airways, the roads, the cities, the posts and telegraphs, the rich farms and vineyards.

Indeed the list is impressive but the great majority of the people of South Africa regard them as "white".

If these "white" assets were destroyed by revolution, we would become a starving nation, but that argument carries no weight with revolutionaries.

Our daunting and seemingly impossible task is to create a true "national interest", and we shan't do that until we create, or until we are in the process of creating, a new South African nationalism.

NEW STUDY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

THE South African economy is poised on the threshold of a new economic recovery which should see the surplus on the balance of payments grow substantially, the inflation rate come down and the rand strengthen considerably against the dollar.

These predictions are contained in the latest econometric quarterly survey compiled by Professor G L de Wet and Professor A I van der Westhuizen of the department of economics at the Rand Afrikaans University, and presented to a Southern Life management forum in Cape Town this week.

They point out that the adjustment mechanism in the South African economy is working "like a dream", and that the economy has satisfactorily moved through a sequence of events leading to the next recovery.

The gross domestic product declined at a rate of 0.91% in 1982 largely because of the drought, which still prevails, and no growth is forecast for 1983.

However, this should be followed by a growth rate in excess of 2% in 1984.

Negative rates are forecast for the second and third quarters of this year, followed by a positive rate in the last quarter and mildly negative rates in the first and second quarters of next year.

"Thereafter, the economy seems to be off into the next upswing phase."

The recovery is expected to be led directly by an increase in exports of 5.7% this year and 11% during 1984 — in

line with the recovery in America.

Although it seems that the worst of the recession will be over by the last quarter of 1983, it is nevertheless forecast that the recovery will not really begin before the second half of next year.

"However, when it does get under way growth will be strong and rapid."

Other points made by Prof de Wet and Prof van der Westhuizen are:

● The balance of payments on current account is expected to improve throughout 1983 and 1984, averaging a surplus of about R2 500-million this year and between R5 000-million and R7 000-million next year.

● Wage rate increases are expected to be below 10% on average in 1983 and 1984 in the non-agricultural sector. Growth in employment is forecast at below 2% for both years, leading to increased unemployment.

● Money growth is forecast at 15% for both years. Short-term rates should continue to decline to between 7% and 8% by the year-end, falling below 7% in the second quarter of 1984. Long-term rates are also forecast to decline through 1984.

● The average rate of inflation for 1983 is expected to be 12%, dropping below 10% in 1984.

● The rand is expected to average about par with the US dollar this year, moving to about 80 SA cents to the dollar, or 125 US cents to the rand, in 1984.

OPPENHEIMER COMMENTS ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Apr 83 p 30

[Stanley Uys reports interview with Harry Oppenheimer: "How I See the Way Ahead"]

[Text]

THE PFP should go into the new constitution — unless the Government's constitutional proposals emerge in a completely unacceptable form. So says Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

In a recent wide-ranging interview, South Africa's premier industrialist was not afraid to grasp the nettle of one of the most hotly debated issues in the current political scene.

Nevertheless, the former chairman of Anglo American doubts whether the Labour Party was wise to rush into giving the Government's initiative its approval.

"Fundamentally, they are right to go into it, but from a tactical point of view they should have said they were thinking seriously about taking part, but would wait to see what came out of Parliament after the select committee had deliberated on the proposals.

"To rush in before you know what the final legislation will look like and to say you are accepting it, is to throw away quite an important card. Apart from that, though, I would not blame them for going in.

"I feel the same way about the PFP as I do about

the Labour Party. The PFP have to find the best market they can and they would have been much better equipped to do this if the Labour Party had not plunged in so prematurely.

"But unless the proposals emerge in a form which is quite unacceptable, I believe the PFP should go in, and I think they will go in, although I am out of politics and I don't hear what they intend to do.

"They should not make their final decision, though, until the proposals are through the committee stage and their final form is known.

"Then they can make up their minds whether to accept the proposals at the third reading or not".

On the conflict within Afrikanerdom, Mr Oppenheimer said he did not think Mr Botha could retreat from the path of reform "and suddenly try to make himself the leader of the right wing.

"That's not on. There are other people who could do that with much more conviction.

"On the other hand, it would be only at an absolute pinch, and very much regretting it, that Mr Botha would opt to work with what in South Africa I sup-

pose one must call the Left."

Mr Botha could defeat the right wing rebellion and rule the country without having to depend on people "who think as I do", Mr Oppenheimer said.

He may also find himself in the fortunate position that he is able to secure some English-speaking 'left' support, without having to depend on it.

A reversion to rightwing Afrikaner rule would be "crazy" in the general climate of world opinion.

"I believe strongly, and again I hope this is not wishful thinking, that the Nationalists are exaggerating the threat from their right."

Asked whether South Africa would have been a better country today if the Nationalists had not won in 1948, Mr Oppenheimer said that he did not think "anything wonderful would have happened" if the United Party had been returned to office, "but it would certainly have been a more kindly government and it would have contrived to get on better with the world."

"Then possibly we would not have had the terrorist activity we have today. The way things were, I suppose, a Nationalist victory was inevitable. Nevertheless, it was a disaster."

But even if the Nationalists had not won in 1948 South Africa would not have had a black government today.

"Probably we would have had something like the old Native Representative Council, but with more powers."

"Obviously, too, black representation in Parliament would have continued — it might even have been extended."

Black themselves could even have been sitting in Parliament now, he said. But he doubted whether South Africa would have been a fully democratised country.

He conceded that there

"was a great deal" in the charge made recently by Professor Sampie Terreblanche of Stellenbosch that the Opposition had not calculated the economic costs of democratising the blacks.

"But there is also the question of the tremendous economic cost of not democratising. I can't see the white opposition advocating the kind of democracy that would result in South Africa being run like so many black states."

"We have to look for a type of constitution that would make that improbable for a long time."

Nevertheless there was plenty that could be done between adopting a constitution of that kind and the economic and human cost which had been incurred by applying influx control in the way it was being done.

"When I was in politics, I always saw myself as putting moral questions in economic terms, because the two come together."

On whether there would be a revolution in South Africa, Mr Oppenheimer said: "This may be wishful thinking, but I don't think so. This is not what most black people want — unless of course they are going to be forced into it."

"I'm not starry-eyed enough to think that the country can get by without riots, but that's different from having a revolution."

"Of course, blacks in the towns and in the countryside are bitter and many black people I talk to say South Africa's problems will not be settled without violence. Yet I am convinced that, given half a chance to negotiate, things would be very different."

On the issue of black trade unions, Mr Oppenheimer said that he had always been keen on the encouragement of black unions.

"In some ways it is going to make things easier for industrialists, because it can canalise discontent into less violent channels."

"When there was discontent among black gold miners the first we knew about

it was when they set something on fire or broke windows or killed someone. Obviously, it is better to have a strong trade union that one can talk to.

"Obviously, too, if the Government is determined not to give blacks a share of political power, black unions will become more politicised, but at least if demands are channelled through unions they are unlikely to be vague, generalised demands for the moon.

"Once you have an organised trade union, with people in charge of it who are trained to run it, even if they are fairly radical, they will formulate their demands — and once you formulate demands you don't usually ask for something absolutely crazy."

Black trade unions could be a powerful inducement, too, to the Government to offer some form of power sharing to blacks. Otherwise, there could be a lot of trouble.

"One realises the future is going to be uncomfortable, but I am pleased about the changes. I have been asking for political changes all my life. — Of course, when they come they are both uncomfortable and dangerous, but one knows that.

"The terrible thing of course is how little we know about what is going on in the minds and hearts of black people although there is more contact with black leaders now than there has been for many years."

Mr Oppenheimer denied charges that big business was the handmaiden of apartheid.

"I have never thought so. Surely, if blacks had been freer to go into businesses this would have expanded the economy and increased the internal market to the general advantage of business."

An expanding economy was incompatible with apartheid, he said.

The extreme right wingers were perfectly correct when they said that if the Government's policy was to be taken seriously,

the economy had to be kept sufficiently small, so that skilled jobs could be manned by whites.

"If you cannot do that then the policy breaks up."

"I believe that such change as there has been in South Africa has been brought about largely by the expansion of the economy."

Just after the First World War the black share of the country's income stayed fixed at about 25 percent, with 75 percent going to the whites.

"But the situation began to change in 1960, and by 1970 the black share had increased to just over 30 percent. Now it's certainly over 50 percent."

"Of course, it ought to be much more, because there are so many more blacks than whites. But if you ask — is any change taking place in South Africa, here is a major economic change which cannot fail to have implications both for society and for politics."

"These figures show that such change as is taking place in South Africa is sparked off by this fundamental structural change in the distribution of the South African economy, because it is giving blacks much greater power, whether they are represented in Parliament or not."

Mr Oppenheimer said that he believed that attempts to stop funds coming into South Africa had been quite ineffective.

"If the attempts had been effective they would have made the country more miserable. Certainly, there would have been less African advancement."

"Stopping funds coming in really means giving up hope of peaceful change to a system of social justice. It is like saying — let us cause immediate misery, because this is more likely to produce a revolutionary situation."

"One's eagerness to accept that argument increases with one's distance from the scene of action. I'm not prepared to accept it at all."

GOODALL JOINS IN DEBATE ON REFORM

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Apr 83 p 30

[Article by Brian Goodall: "Reform: Paying More for Less"]

[Text]

IT is ironic that no English-speaker has yet participated in the debate between Professors du Pisanie and Terreblanche.

After all, economics and business have been the areas where English speakers are meant to have made a major contribution to South Africa.

Perhaps the reason for this is that there is such a close relationship between economic and political power.

Politics is about the allocation of money. Without political power you will gradually find yourself without economic power also.

The validity of this contention can be seen quite clearly in South Africa. If one looks at who exercises political influence, it moves from whites (with the Afrikaner dominant) to coloureds, Indians and blacks.

This is the way in which the economic cake is divided in South Africa.

Compare the per capita amount spent on the education of a white child with that of a black

month and a black R57 per month.

If the new constitution comes into being, can one imagine a coloured or Indian Member of Parliament explaining why his group should get a smaller pension than a white?

But under the new constitution he will have some political influence, and thus one would anticipate a rapid move to equalise white, coloured and Indian pensions.

The blacks, however, will have to wait since they do not participate meaningfully in the political decision-making process.

The message that will be sent out to them is clear: if you want a greater share of the economic cake, go for political power.

The relationship between politics and economics can be seen in other ways in South Africa.

Consider the old Physical Planning and Utilisation of Resources Act. The objective was to set the ratio of black workers to whites in manufacturing industries in urban South Africa.

Profound

This attempted to limit the number of blacks residing in urban, "white" South Africa.

The result this had on the economy was profound. It encouraged manufacturers

to become capital intensive and led to an increased demand for skilled manpower, while reducing the demand for unskilled workers.

Today we hear constant talk about the free market system. However, is it possible to introduce a free market economy in South Africa given the political philosophy of the National Party?

Fundamental to the concept of the free market is the belief that a person should be allowed to do any job he is capable of doing, wherever he can find employment.

In South Africa, we have a plethora of laws which prevent this.

It can be asked what effect the new constitutional framework will have on economic power in South Africa?

It will increase the patronage that the ruling elite has in its hands. An all-powerful president will be answerable only to the ruling party in the white Parliament.

The only good point will be that some of this patronage will now be dispensed to coloureds and Indians.

The new constitutional dispensation can therefore be seen as the next stage in the long process of concentrating political and also economic power in the hands of a few.

Message

Or take social pensions. From October 1 1983, a white will receive a pension of R152 per month, a coloured or Indian R93 per

Largesse

As far as urban blacks are concerned, they will be moved even further down the ladder, from second class citizens to third class citizens.

Instead of concentrating political power in South Africa, we should be doing exactly the opposite.

We should divide political power so that all groups can share meaningfully in the allocation of economic wealth.

Instead of asking the Government to do more, we should ask them to do less.

Instead of asking the Government to act as a glorified Father Christmas, dispensing largesse to all and sundry, we should ask it to create the framework whereby people will eventually be able to provide for themselves.

Staggering

This necessitates a federal approach, where power is divided not only between the executive, the legislature and the judiciary but also on a regional basis.

Apart from political reasons, there are also economic reasons why we should reduce the role of Government in the economy. We just can't afford to dispense largesse to everybody.

Let's just look at one example. In the year ending March 1973 the cost of social old age pensions was R88-million.

In 1984 social old age pensions will, according to the Minister of Finance, cost us R1 123-million. A thirteen-fold increase in only 12 years.

If the same pattern is repeated over the next 12 years, then the cost of the social old age pension system in 1996 will be a staggering R14 599-million.

We must remember, however, that the more money we spend on welfare the less money we will have to spend on promoting eco-

nomie growth in South Africa.

Without economic growth we will not be able to create the job opportunities we need to.

During the past 10 years the real growth in our gross domestic product has been 3.3 percent per annum.

This is way below the 5.3 percent we were originally aiming at and the minimum 4.5 percent we need to provide the necessary economic infrastructure.

Moreover, we will not have the money to do it unless we are prepared to accept increased taxation.

But already individual taxpayers are being asked to share a greater and greater portion of the burden.

In 1980/81 the amount paid in tax by individuals was R2 090-million. For the 1983/84 years the Government has budgeted for R5 300-million from individual taxpayers. This is an increase of 153 percent in four years.

During this period the number of actual taxpayers has not increased appreciably.

Existing taxpayers are being asked to pay more and more tax. This individual tax as a percentage of total tax revenue has increased from 15 percent in 1980/81 to 27 percent on the 1983/84 estimate.

Framework

The critical question is how much longer can we anticipate that the present tax-paying base will fund this orgy of expenditure?

Rather, I would suggest that the role of the Government is to create the framework whereby people can look after themselves rather than acting as Father Christmas.

Finally, we must realise that while we continue with a political philosophy based on apartheid, we will never realise the economic potential of South Africa.

DROP IN INFLATION RATE REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL In English 23 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's inflation rate dropped to 13,6% — a fall of 1,3% — for the year to the end of March, according to the Consumer Price Index released in Pretoria yesterday.

And a Volkskas economist, Mr Adam Jacobs, said it appeared the downward trend in the rate had begun.

Hopefully, he said, the rate for the whole of 1983 would decline to between 12 and 13%.

The 9,6% increase in the maize price announced yesterday seemed to indicate, too, that the Government was taking a tougher line on administered prices.

But he warned that consumers should prepare for rises of the order of 15% in the price of maize products.

Farmers had asked for an increase of 25% in the price of maize.

The price was announced after a prolonged wrangle yesterday morning between the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and the Maize Board.

However the Minister, it is understood, refused to budge on the Government's decision, and told the board it would have to work on an increase of 9,6%.

And at a Press conference the chairman of the board, Mr Crawford von Abo, claimed "the price the Minister has announced will mean a loss to producers of R1 000 million".

A National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo) spokesman said the disaster which had struck the mealie industry after two years of

drought would be greatly compounded by the small price increase.

The lower income groups would find it increasingly difficult to provide for daily needs.

Consumers were under great financial pressure. This was shown by the 770 000 summonses issued for debt in 1982. It should be remembered, too, that few workers received wage adjustments this year.

● Mealie export contracts with Taiwan worth many millions of rands have been cancelled because of South Africa's drought ravaged crop, it was revealed yesterday.

After discussions between the Board of Foreign Trade in Taipei and a Maize Board mission headed by Mr Von Abo, it was decided:

● That the 165 000 tons of maize which should have been delivered by May 31 be cancelled.

● That the 600 000 tons of maize due for delivery by the end of May next year also be cancelled.

Thousands of farmers were in a critical financial position.

"Already we have indications that some farmers are considering switching to other farming operations. A situation could arise where we will have to pay farmers a premium to persuade them to grow maize."

The Minister gave three reasons for rejecting a 25% increase:

● It would have been an incentive for planting on marginal ground;

● The high price would have created problems if large quantities of maize had to be exported next year;

● Consumer resistance to too high a price.

● Farmers would themselves be large users of maize this year because of the drought.

The Minister said the Government had given the Maize Board the go-ahead to import maize to supplement the expected shortfall on the local market, and had agreed to finance any losses caused by importation.

The director of the Consumer Council Mr Jan Cronje, said the increase was regrettable, and it would hit the lower-income groups hard.

It was heartening, however that the 9,6% increase was lower than the inflation rate.

Maize he warned, was the staple diet of millions of South Africans, and a base for a large number of products. The increase would not be limited to maize meal, but would hit the consumer at different levels.

NATAL PAYS BLACK STAFF HIGHEST WAGES

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 83 p 4

[Text]

INCREASES in the pay of African and Indian staff are higher in Natal than in any province, according to a national survey.

The survey, by the PE Consulting Group, covered the nine months from July last year to March this year and more than 500 firms contributed information relating to 300 staff positions.

It found that while, nationally, wages and salaries rose at an average 10.9 percent, Indians and Africans fared best in Natal with increases of 14 and 13 percent respectively.

Staff turnover at 19 percent in Natal was also the second lowest in the country with only the Pretoria-Brits area recording a lower figure.

In the same period in 1981/82, staff turnover in Natal at 33 percent

was significantly higher.

The survey found that although the national turnover figure had dropped to 26 percent from 30 percent, this was only because white and Asiatic turnover levels had fallen.

Staff turnover for Africans and Coloureds had risen four percent mainly because of the effect of retrenchments.

The fall in Natal's turnover figure was attributed to the lack of alternative job opportunities and the fact that the province had not been hit as badly by retrenchments.

Mr Ian Hipkin, manager of the group's survey unit, said it had become glaringly obvious that retrenchment was now a major factor affecting turnover figures.

"Last year the Eastern Cape had a much healthier turnover figure than Natal, but now it has shot up to 38 per-

cent due to retrenchment and enforced redundancies in its labour intensive industries, he said."

In Natal, white wages and salaries rose 11 percent after end-of-the-year reviews, but Coloureds fared worst, averaging only 10.9 percent.

On a national basis, sales and marketing staff received the best percentage increases largely due to their involvement in the domestic goods market which had not been as severely affected as the market for industrial goods and services.

Among Natal whites, sales and marketing staff received the highest increases. Among Asians, data processing staff did best. For Africans, the largest pay increases went to those involved in manufacturing and management.

TRANSKEI LOSES FORTUNE IN FALSE CLAIMS

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 83 p 4

[Text]

UMTATA: More than R21-million was attributed to "unauthorised expenditure" in the Transkei Auditor-General's report for the 1981-82 financial year.

The Transkei's Auditor-General, Mr J. Maqubela, told the Transkei Parliament that unauthorised expenditure, which had "rocketed" to R21 916 326, could be attributed to "the flouting of Treasury instructions or non-compliance of the law."

And he warned that corruption would be encouraged unless there was a tightening up of internal checks and financial control in government departments.

In the first year of Transkei's independence, unauthorised expenditure amounted to R89 915, he said.

Accounting for last year's discrepancy, he said some officials were oblivious to the fact that the Budget was a plan which could not be exceeded without the sanction of the National Assembly.

He said incorrect returns and statements, or statements of accounts

which were not made within the statutory period, contributed to the problem.

Items which were attributed to unauthorised expenditure included:

- Overseas trips and hotel accommodation for officials in the Department of Agriculture and Fishery.

- Gifts to chiefs and headmen from the Department of the Prime Minister (R155 518).

- Missing or defective vouchers.

- Accounts in the Department of Defence totalling R755 964, including the purchasing of cars, fitting of car radios, repairs to a private boat, flowers for Commander Major-General Ron Reid-Daly and spray-painting and accessories to the commander's official car.

- Transportation of children of soldiers from Port St Johns to Umtata and back every day, hotel expenses for a soldier's family at a coastal resort, medical expenses for a soldier abroad.

- Burglar-proofing and a security wall at the house of the former Commissioner of Police, Major General Ngceba.

SA POISED TO BREAK INTO INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE MARKET

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Apr 83 p 36

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is poised to break into a potentially important growth section of the international motor market.

Export earnings could top the R80-million a year already being earned from sales of the South African designed and built Ford Cortina bakkie in Britain.

A new half-ton bakkie designed, developed and now going into volume production in Port Elizabeth is being shipped to Britain this month for evaluation by senior executives of Ford's international operations.

Hopes are high that it will build on the success of the Cortina one-ton bakkie — the only South African vehicle exported overseas — in Britain, where sales of 10 000 units a year have shot into clear market leadership.

Volumes and earnings for the half-ton Ford Bantam could be greater and extend SA exports beyond Britain to Europe, Australia and North America.

Motor industry experts believe there is considerable growth potential, both here and overseas, for half-tonners, which, unlike other light commercials, are purchased predominantly by private buyers as an economical, versatile substitute for conventional passenger cars.

An indication of this is Volkswagen's decision to launch its US-developed half-tonner in Europe soon, building this derivative of the Golf in Yugoslavia.

If it does well, Ford could

follow suit, with the only competitive model in its stable being the South African Bantam derived from Ford's world car, the Escort.

Consequent export sales of either assembled Bantams or the unique South African components — or both — would give Ford SA a valuable bonus from its R7-million investment in the Bantam, create more work in the Eastern Cape motor industry and have spin-off benefits for local component supply companies.

Bantam prototypes and pre-production models have already completed 300 000km of testing in South Africa — ironically, disguised as Opels from the stable of Ford's arch-rival, General Motors.

The new model has achieved 75% local content, and Ford SA's director of product development, Derek Morris, tells me that he plans to crash-test one soon to confirm that it meets European safety standards, an essential preliminary to exporting.

"We think the world market for this type of vehicle will grow," Ford SA managing director Brian Pitt says.

"The Bantam is a fitting addition to Ford's international stable and a tribute to the skill and expertise of South African technology."

For the first time in this country the computerised finite element stress analysis technique was used to design and evaluate the Bantam's body structure.

Local engineers and die-makers undertook all the design and testing work, even

building a full-scale model from glass fibre, wood and clay — a task normally undertaken by specialists overseas in multi-million-rand styling studios.

The financial viability of the project and the reasons Ford gave its local subsidiary the go-ahead stem from a unique set of circumstances.

South Africa has the world's largest sales of light pick-up trucks in proportion to its total market, with half-ton bakkies bought predominantly by private buyers and not business organisations.

To compete in this market within the constraints of the local content, manufacturing regulations forced Ford to develop the Bantam here, and as a result it has a unique model ready to exploit the expected increased demand overseas for this type of vehicle.

Certainly Ford has shaken some industry predictions by going for high volume immediately with a price of R6 545 for the new Bantam, which pitches it directly at the half-ton market leader, the Datsun 1400, which had a 70% share last year.

"The Bantam will dominate the half-ton market shortly," is the confident prediction of Ford's director of vehicle sales and marketing, Keith Butler-Wheelhouse.

"We expect the half-ton segment to expand to take an average 30% share of the projected South African light-truck market of 112 000 units annually between 1984 and 1990."

GDP FALL FORECAST IN 1983

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Apr 83 p 10M

[Article by Duncan Collings]

[Text]

Sanlam predicts that real gross domestic product will drop about 1.5 percent this year.

In its latest economic survey, Sanlam says it expects Government expenditure to be higher than planned in the Budget and that tax revenue estimates from sources other than mines may have been too optimistic.

Fiscal actions of Government therefore may prove to be slightly expansionary.

GOLD PRICE

Sanlam expects company profits to continue to decline, although the interest burden of undertakings making extensive use of loan capital will decrease materially thanks to lower interest rates.

The average increase in the consumer price index will be about 12 percent this year.

Forecasting an average gold price of \$450, Sanlam expects a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments of R1 500 million, compared with last year's R3 000 million deficit.

The Budget proposals will not significantly affect money market conditions and therefore short-term interest rates will resume their downward trend from the second quarter.

The authorities may issue stocks by open market operations to counteract excessive liquidity in the domestic economy. Stocks available may be

substantially higher than the R930 million provided for in the Budget.

The loan requirements of semi-public institutions may be markedly higher this year than in 1982. But Sanlam believes the capital market will be able to accommodate the total loan requirements of the public sector with ease and there will be a downward trend in long-term interest rates for the rest of 1983.

Looking to the international oil market and its effects on South Africa, Sanlam says 1983 will be a fairly poor year for the world economy; at most only a slight rise in oil consumption is expected.

Because of the expected acceleration in economic growth in 1984 and 1985, a moderate rise in consumption is forecast.

The downward pressure on oil prices could continue during the next 12 months but moderate increases are seen for 1984 and 1985.

Apart from the obviously favourable effect the international oil market has for South Africa in oil procurement and easier payment terms, Sanlam says there are other significant implications.

As the lower oil price may contribute to inflation, it could effect investment demand for gold in the short term.

The lower oil price makes the

short-term prospects for coal less rosy, but the expected faster growth in the world economy could create more favourable export opportunities for other South African goods.

INFLATION RATES

The rate of inflation in South Africa's main trading partners is already appreciably lower than here and the chances are that these countries will benefit more from reduced oil prices as far as inflation is concerned.

"As such a course of events could seriously impair the competitiveness of South African products on overseas markets, it is imperative that we make every effort to bring down our rate of inflation," Sanlam says.

CSO: 3400 1353

COLUMNIST REPORTS ON LABOR UNION ACTIVITIES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Steven Friedman in "Labour Week": "A Small Victory, But the Light Is Still Dim"]

[Text] **ANOTHER** key judgment establishing the right of migrant workers to a city life was handed down last week.

Influx control laws allow migrants who work "continuously" for one employer for 10 years, or for several for 15 years, to gain permanent city rights. Two recent cases reinstated this right, which had been taken away in 1968 by official regulation.

But, like most other workers, long-service migrants might go on holiday, or leave for a while because of a family emergency. Officials see this as a break in their employment and refuse to grant them rights.

Now the Cape Supreme Court has granted city rights to Mr Mdandweni Mthiya, a migrant who has worked for one employer since 1967, but who left on long leave three times, once for eight months.

Mr Justice Tebbutt found the term "continuous" could not have meant a worker had to work for a decade without any break at all.

The judgment makes it easier for migrants to establish their city rights.

It applies to the Cape Peninsula only, which has a small migrant population, and even there, some 12 000 workers are believed to qualify for permanent rights in terms of the court's ruling.

But it is far too early to see the ruling as a breakthrough for migrant rights. Dr Piet Koornhof has not withdrawn his threat to override court judgments opening up a permanent city life for migrants and their families.

And the Peninsula Administration Board won't apply the ruling to other workers in the same position. It will fight each case in the courts.

THE last remaining racial aspect of labour relations law received a blow last week.

The Natal Supreme Court overruled a decision by the Industrial Registrar to grant racial registration to four Fosat unions.

But two other appeals against racial registration by Fosat unions are to be heard in the Transvaal Supreme Court ... and the

word is that the Department of Manpower will fight these.

There is no racial reference in law governing union registration.

But the act does allow the registrar to register a union for any "industrial interest" in which it is representative.

In the Fosat unions' cases he regarded race as such an interest and, because some of the unions have no white and few coloured members, registered them for blacks only.

While the Department seems set on continuing to support this measure, its only beneficiaries are established registered unions.

In terms of the law the registrar could not have registered the unions racially if the already registered unions had not objected to their registration on racial grounds.

These unions want to retain a monopoly on official bargaining rights for white or coloured workers. They therefore objected to the Fosat unions' right to be registered for any workers other than blacks.

It is this lobby which wants the "protection" of race registration. And the Department may well be backing the principle to appease them.

□□□

THE year's key pay negotiations — in the metal industries — begin tomorrow.

Metal is the country's biggest industry outside mining and farming and the talks will have a bearing on wage bargaining elsewhere.

The bargaining takes on added importance as the biggest emerging metal union, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, will take part for the first time.

The talks take place against a background of recession and drought and employers are publicly against any pay rises now.

The Government also wants employers to keep pay rises to a minimum.

Unions want a 14% rise — though MAWU's demands are much higher — and the sides are so far apart a dispute seems inevitable.

But unions have less muscle to enforce

demands at this stage, and word is that some metal employers feel some increase, albeit a small one, may be necessary.

Freezing wages now may invite massive demands when the economy picks up.

And, having decided to join the council, MAWU will have to show members the advantages of doing so. A wage freeze could even prompt the union to quit the council before it joins.

One source says an increase of 3%-7% is being mooted by some employers.

□□□

AN emerging union has used mediation to settle a pay dispute — the first time this is known to have happened.

The union was the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union which was deadlocked on wages with the newspaper distribution firm, Allied Publishing.

The mediator was called in because the two sides' recognition agreement has a mediation clause. And the mediator seems to have done a good deal to aid a settlement. The lowest-paid workers won a 23.8% rise.

Mediators, who don't dictate a settlement but try to help the parties to arrive at one themselves, have helped settle disputes here before.

But they have only been called in to help after strikes. It is unique for one to be called in before a strike — as mediators are abroad.

There has been an upsurge of interest in mediation here which led to the formation of the Independent Mediation Service of SA, a body composed of businessmen, academics and unions. The Allied negotiations were the first in which an IMSSA mediator was used.

Is this the beginning of a trend? There are severe reservations about mediation among many unionists and some managers.

These still run deep, but the Allied dispute seems to have allayed some doubts within Ccawusa. And Allied are more than happy with the mediator's performance.

130: 3400 1383

LOSS OF MNR LEADER ASSESSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Apr 83 p 11

[Article by Joao Santa Rita: "Cristina: Asset and Stigma to the MNR"]

[Text]

The murder of Orlando Cristina has robbed the Mozambican rebel movement of its most experienced fighter. But his links with both the Portuguese and the Rhodesians compromised his credibility.

The irony of Mr Orlando Cristina, who was assassinated in the Pretoria area last week, is that while he was the only well known member of the obscure Mozambique National Resistance, he gave the movement the stigma of having links with the colonial past.

"He was an asset in the sense that his guerilla experience and knowledge of the Mozambican terrain and sources of information were invaluable to the organisation.

"At the same time, however, he was a liability because of his links with the Portuguese colonial regime and with the former Rhodesian secret services," explained a source with close links with the MNR.

Since its formation in 1976 the Mozambique National Resistance has been battling to gain some international credibility. Unable to claim a record of nationalist struggle, as Unita in Angola has been able to do,

the movement has failed to lure into its ranks well known Mozambican exiles.

"One must recall that when the MNR was formed in Rhodesia the bulk of its forces were former black troops of the Portuguese army special units. Cristina faced the task of expanding this force with local recruits," the source said.

Although the MNR now boasts of having about 10 000 men in arms active in six of Mozambique's 10 provinces, it still has no well-known personalities among its leaders.

The executive council of the Mozambique National Resistance is formed by people who are unknown to the world and to the Mozambicans themselves. The only known member is Adriano Bomba, the Mozambican fighter pilot who defected to South Africa a few years ago and then joined the movement.

The Star has obtained the full list of members of the executive council:

- Afonso Dhlakma (also known as Jacamo) President.
- Farnuel Gideon Maihuza — External relations.
- Raul Domingos — Defence and Security
- Lieutenant Adriano Bomba — Information.
- Commander Juliano — Education and Social Affairs.
- Commander Marques — head of military operations.

● Commander Zeca — head of military security

● Boaventura Bomba — National Political Commissar.

Unlike Unita's Jonas Savimbi the MNR's leader is an obscure personality who rose to power with the support of Mr Cristina following the death of the movement's first president in 1979. (One theory regarding Mr Cristina's death is that he was shot by a disgruntled MNR member who had lost to Mr Cristina's proteges in a power struggle in 1979.)

Mr Dhlakama was educated at a mission school in Zobue, central Manica province and later studied in Beira's commercial school.

He deserted from the Portuguese army, and joined Frelimo. Shortly after the country's independence he deserted from Frelimo to Rhodesia together with the MNR's first president Mr Andre Matsangaiza who was killed by Mozambican forces in 1979.

The Mozambican authorities claim Mr Dhlakama was involved in a corruption case before he deserted.

According to MNR sources Mr Cristina was in the last few years involved in trying to break the MNR's political isolation through attempts to recruit in overseas countries well known Mozambican exiles.

"A few years ago it was felt that the MNR had to cease to be a mere military organisation. The leaders felt the MNR had to produce its own political programme and create a political wing in order to gain some credibility," the sources said.

In 1981, five years after being formed, the MNR finally published a political programme which calls for "the extinction of the communist system" in Mozambique and the formation of a government of "national reconciliation" which will be charged with organizing elections.

Mr Cristina himself was involved in organising meetings with several exiled Mozambicans such as black advocate Domingos Arouca, presently living in Lisbon and who was for many years president of another anti-Frelimo organisation, Fumo.

After several meetings in Lisbon Mr Arouca refused to join the MNR. Fumo said later this was because of the alleged MNR's South African connections while the MNR claimed that Fumo tried to get total control of the MNR.

Mr Cristina however is said to have succeeded in recruiting another well known exile, Mr Artur Vilanculos, a lecturer at Syracuse University in New York.

DETAILS ON TRIAL OF GALESHWE PUPILS GIVEN

Kimberly DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER in English 20 Apr 83 p 5

[Text]

THE Desire of ~~the boycott-~~ing Galeshewe pupils to speak to the Government would make a member of the African National Congress or any other political organisation sit back and laugh. It was not in keeping with anyone's understanding of a political confrontation, argued the defence advocate in the terror trial yesterday.

'It was simply a flare-up. It can be viewed as being a family matter between the pupils and the Department of Education', said the advocate, Mr J. N. M. Poswa.

Mr Poswa was continuing the argument for the defence in the trial of five Galeshewe men charged with terrorism, arson, attempted arson and housebreaking.

RELATE

The charges relate to events which allegedly occurred during the school boycotts in Kimberley in 1980 and 1981.

The accused are: Mr Sello Motlhabakwe (21), Mr Joey Kers (21), Mr Eugene Mokgoasi (22), Mr Nelco Hlatwayo (22) and Mr Ben Fani (23).

The police intervened in the boycott at a stage when the pupils were completely non-violent, said Mr Poswa. According to the evidence of detective Warrant Officer Bernard Mochesane, the police advanced before the pupils threw stones on

September 8, he said.

Warrant Officer Mochesane gave evidence that he heard the police issue a warning to the pupils at St Boniface to disperse before they threw teargas, said the advocate, but the court had heard many different versions of the incident.

INTERESTING

This is something that is going to prove very interesting in this court. It appears that the nature, the duration and the wording of the warning will never be known by the court', he said.

The police brought a dog to disperse the pupils gathered at St Boniface school, said Mr Poswa. This could explain the alleged subsequent behaviour of pupils, if they threw stones when the police advanced with the dog.

He argued that, according to Warrant Officer Mochesane's evidence, the attitude of the police was that the stone throwing had not been very dangerous.

There would have been teargas thrown, whether stones were thrown or not, if the pupils did not disperse. The police came with a predetermined aim, and the conduct of the pupils, including the singing of freedom songs and raising their fists, was caused by police behaviour, he said.

POLITICAL

Mr Poswa said these events would show whether what happened on the evening of September 8 was terrorism or not; whether they were caused by a predetermined political outlook.

The constantly conflicting behaviour of pupils which Warrant Officer Mochesane had described did not indicate a common purpose or joint action by the pupils, he said.

Mr Poswa described Warrant Officer Mochesane's evidence as evasive, naive, rambling and ridiculous. He said he had felt the witness was unreliable but at times had realised this attitude was not shared by the court and the prosecutor. He had continued his cross-examination with the purpose of revealing the nature of the witness, he said.

'I ask the court to find that this man is a liar', said the advocate.

ATTACKED

The magistrate asked why Warrant Officer Mochesane, with his inside knowledge of who the people were who allegedly attacked his house, did not go so far as telling the court he had identified them that night, if he was such a liar.

Mr Poswa replied that it could be incidental that Warrant Officer Mochesane was speaking the truth on this aspect and that did not mean he was speaking the truth in all aspects.

The magistrate was Mr A. J. van Wyk, the prosecutor was Mr J. S. M. Henning and Mr J. N. M. Poswa appeared for the defence.

BRIEFS

T-SHIRT APPEAL WON--A MEMBER of the Azanian People's Organisation found guilty of wearing a banner T-shirt last year, had his appeal against conviction upheld in the Maritzburg Supreme Court this week. Mr Bradley Potgieter of Durban, was found guilty of wearing a T-shirt with a black clenched fist imprinted on it, and of putting up a poster advertising a Heroes' Day meeting in Durban in March last year. He was cautioned and discharged by Durban's Chief Magistrate Mr E W Hyland. In upholding the appeal on Tuesday this week, Justice Gordon found Mr Potgieter had not been aware that he was wearing a banned T-shirt. He also found that there was no evidence that Mr Potgieter had put up the poster without the permission of the owners of the building. Mr Potgieter's saga caused a storm last year when his employers--Barclays Bank--fired him after learning of his political activities. In firing him, the bank said it could not allow its employees to be involved with political organisations because this could affect relations between the bank and its clients. However, local and international pressure--mainly from the bank's head office in Britain--resulted in Mr Potgieter's re-instatement. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 May 83 p 3]

REZONING FOR INDIANS--THE South African Indian Council is to ask the Group Areas Board to deproclaim a section of the white area of Merino Heights for Indian homes. The land concerned is a "buffer strip" between Bangor Place and Londonderry Crescent. The board was due to hear representations today on whether it should deproclaim a section of land adjoining Lucania Road which is reserved for white occupation. However, at the request of the SAIC member for Springfield, Mr Ashwin Mohanlall, the council is now asking the board to also consider the area in Merino Heights. He says this will provide an additional 11 plots and that it is sheer waste to leave them vacant. "There is no need to have the buffer strip. Bangor Place could act as a buffer. Also, if one examines the plan, it shows that the plots were intended for building and are therefore serviced." Mr Mohanlall says the deproclamation of the buffer strip will not be detrimental to good race relations. He cites Hartley Road and East Street in Overport as examples of similar situations where the road itself serves as a buffer strip. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 83 p 4]

HINDU PRIESTS CONVENTION--Among the issues to be raised at a national convention of Hindu priests later this year will be the question of solemnising marriages across the colour line. The convention will be held to formulate

uniform marriage guidelines, according to the secretary of the South African Hindu Maha Sabha, Mr P.D. "Butch" Persadh. He said the agenda had yet to be finalised, but that Sabha's affiliates, comprising the four main Hindu-language groups, would be hard pressed to respond decisively to the country's mixed-marriage laws. The meeting announcement coincides with a decision by the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to appoint a select committee to look into the two laws on immorality and mixed marriages. "Clearly, the clergy would be unlikely to back the two laws because they conflict with the ethical aspects of Hindu marriages. However, it is still necessary for the priests to be freed from the dilemma of not conducting a mixed marriage," Mr Persadh said. "The issue is more significant, particularly since the Government is to introduce legislation during this Parliamentary session on the recognition of Hindu marriage officers." Mr Persadh said Hindu priests were prohibited from marrying people across the colour line, even though they were not recognised marriage officers. The subject of streamlining Hindu marriages by a single code of principles for the various sections was also expected to be deliberated at length, Mr Persadh said. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 26 Apr 83 p 15]

FARMER HITS ARMSCOR--A FARMER whose land is threatened by the proposed Armscor missile-testing range in the southern Cape yesterday attacked the "apparent lack of State consultation". He predicted that if his farm were bought out, the land would "go to absolute ruin within 10 years". Mr Wienand de Wet owns more than 2 000 ha in the proposed military area and runs sheep and cattle. He said he had received no official information from any government agency on the proposed plans, and claimed that farmers most affected were being left in the dark. "I honestly believe they are going to buy us out, and I'm very worried. I've farmed there for 30 years now and my land is in tip-top condition --there's hardly a weed on it." Mr De Wet said that even with the drought at its worst this year, his land was easily sustaining his large herds. "It's taken us farmers decades to get the land like this. If Armscor takes over, it'll be overrun by weeds in 10 years." Mr De Wet said he was furious at people who "have been shouting their mouths off in letters to newspapers saying that we farmers are unpatriotic with our stance. They must come and see for themselves just how we co-operate with the police and the army when we are called on to do so." [Text] [Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 20 Apr 83 p 3]

STATE WORKERS--About 60 percent of economically-active South Africans are directly or indirectly employed by the State, said Mr Colin Adcock, managing director of Toyota South Africa. He told the School of Business Leadership of the University of South Africa's graduation ceremony that this made South Africa a more socialistic country than France under President Mitterrand. He said 44,6 percent of all graduates in South Africa are employed by the Government. "Unless each one of you takes some responsibility for making sure that we understand and propagate freedom of people to earn their living and do the things they want to do, the next generation of South Africans will not have a free enterprise system to work in," he said. A total of 122 men and women received their Master's degree in Business Leadership. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Apr 83 p 16M]

PLASTICS OUTDOING BASE METALS--Copper faces a potential major threat from fibre optics in the telecommunications end-use market, Mr Reg Eccles, group executive for base metals, Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, told the conference today. "It is too early to assess with accuracy the extent of this threat but it has been estimated variously as displacing 100 000 tons to one million tons a year of mine copper production by 1990." Mr Eccles said plastics had made significant inroads directly and indirectly into most of the base metal end-uses. It remained a major threat to copper in pipe and domestic construction materials, had taken a large share of the packaging market from tin, and had been a direct substitute of zinc in diecasts. Yet immediate prospects were for a revival in consumption and prices of all metals. It appeared that copper, nickel and tin markets' problems would not be solved by a couple of years' reasonable economic growth. "In my personal opinion real metal prices will remain weak, by post-war comparison, for most of this decade." Mr Eccles said the fact that much Third World debt paper was worthless should result in a more conservative attitude on the part of banks to the financing of major minerals projects in developing countries. Likewise the banks probably would adopt a more cautious attitude towards loans to commercial mining companies, given the latter's recent profits record, the worst in 50 years. The mining industry would have to rely on risk capital, in turn placing responsibility for decision-making more firmly where it belonged, in the mining companies, and much less in banking halls and government circles. The end result would be a healthier industry. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Apr 83 p 11]

HARBOUR TRAFFIC DECLINE--HARBOUR traffic is continuing to decline. The number of ocean-going vessels calling at South African ports was down to 429 in February compared with 473 in January and 513 in February 1982. Import and export tonnages were down 27% on February last year. Imports slid further to 697 257 tons from 740 448 tons in January and compare badly with 955 826 tons in February 1982. Exports at 4 225 385 tons, were up slightly from January's 4 214 780 tons, but show an alarming drop from 5 990 886 tons exported in February a year ago. Total tonnage handled by ports, including coastwise traffic, amounted to 5 136 622 tons against 7 163 175 tons in February a year ago, which explains the concern of the SA Transport Services about its now barely profitable harbour division and the precarious state of the shipping and forwarding sector. On the imports side, the most noticeable monthly declines were in machinery and electrical equipment--down to 72 833 tons from 130 864 tons in January--and in vehicles, aircraft and spare parts--down to 92 838 tons from 117 900 tons. Richards Bay, which shipped nearly 2,3 million tons of coal and coke in February 1982, shipped 1 579 575 tons in February this year. Saldanha Bay's iron-ore exports plunged to 584 032 tons from 1 578 999 tons in the second month of 1982. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Apr 83 p 3]

L&GV ASSETS--THE assets of Legal & Beneral Volkskas broke through the billion-rand mark for the first time in the year to December 1982. A year of remarkable growth also showed premium income rising by a record 51%, more than double the 21% average increase recorded by the industry last year. Assets leapt from R775-million to R1 004-million last year, placing the company among the elite in the industry who have joined the "billionaire" league. Annual

premium income rose from R117-million in 1981 to R177-million last year to show one of the best increases among the top 10 insurance companies. In the pensions managed fund field, L&GV recorded a 51% return on investment, enabling the company to retain the top spot in the Business Times survey on this type of investment. Over the past five years, the return on this fund has been 29%. The comparatively new Indexplus life and retirement annuity contracts yielded 47% and 35% respectively, substantially higher than the 21% and 19% yields returned in 1981. Life sales increased by 118% to R50-million, while pensions group sales rose by 51%. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Apr 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1383

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH IMF FACT-FINDING TEAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, has thanked the Board of Directors of the International Monetary Fund for having accepted a Government invitation to send a fact-finding mission to Tanzania on the country's economic programme.

The Prime Minister said the response to send the mission removed misconceptions that there was "a conflict and tussle" between Tanzania and the IMF.

Ndugu Sokoine was speaking to an IMF delegation when it paid a courtesy call on him at his office in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

"We have no conflict, we have negotiations to make. Tanzania appreciates the gravity of her economic situation and that ultimately, it is Tanzania itself which will solve these problems," he said.

The IMF and other financial institutions and friendly governments could only play a secondary role in helping rehabilitate and consolidate Tanzania's economy.

"The primary responsibility lies with the Tanzania Government and its people," Ndugu Sokoine emphasised.

During the two-hour meeting, the Prime Minister told the IMF delegation that the Party National Conference held in Dar es Salaam last year had made a critical analysis on the economic situation in the country and had directed that agriculture must be given more emphasis, he said.

This would be done by

increasing investment, by giving better prices to farmers for both food and cash crops, and improving agricultural implements.

"As a result, a new agricultural policy has been issued, which if it is implemented, will go a long way in fulfilling our policy of self-reliance in food and cash crops," Ndugu Sokoine said.

The Prime Minister also briefed the IMF team on the two commissions created after the Party Conference last year to work out both short-term and long-term measures on reduction of government and parastatal expenditures.

These measures were aimed at increasing both efficiency and discipline in the government and the public sector, and restricting government borrowing from the banks.

The Premier said more stringent measures were in the process of implementation, such as running of government and parastatal efficiency, stopping new projects, putting emphasis on the policy of self-reliance in all sectors.

"In principle, we do not differ on measures of adjusting the economy. But we differ on the degree of adjustments", Ndugu Sokoine said.

The Prime Minister said the mission has been open and frank about the range of measures which the government should undertake to qualify for the mission's plan.

ILULU OIL PLANT TO START TRIAL PRODUCTION LATE 1983

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Apr 83 p 3

[Text]

CIVIL works and installation of machinery at the Ilulu oil processing complex are in its final stages and trial production is expected to start at the end of this year.

The General Manager of the Mafuta ya Ilulu Oil factory, Ndugu William Choaji, said in Nachingwea yesterday that construction work on the 37.7 million/- complex which began in 1976 had reached 90 per cent.

Ndugu Choaji said the project had earlier been earmarked for completion in June 1979 but had to be delayed due to limited ability of the original contractor, shortage of building material, cost overruns, transit loss of material and machinery damages.

The oil processing factory is designed to extract 9,000 tonnes of groundnuts and simsim seeds per year and produce 3,000 tonnes of double refined cooking oil.

The project is a joint venture incorporating nine public firms including the Tanganyika Development Finance Company, Tanzania Investment Bank, General Agricultural Products, Export Corporation, and six district development corporations of Kilwa, Nachingwea, Lindi, Mtwara, Masasi and Newala.

NEW ZEALAND CATTLE IMPORTS IMPACT ON MILK PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Excerpt]

SOME 1,029 heifers and 30 bulls ordered by the Government from New Zealand at a cost of 10,923,580/- arrived at the Dar es Salaam Port yesterday morning.

The Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini who was at the Port to receive the animals said they would have a direct impact on the country's milk production capacity.

The animals arrived aboard a Dutch ship, *Livestock Experts* which took 29 days to sail from New Zealand to Tanzania.

Ministry officials present at the port said they were satisfied by the health condition of the animals, except for stress, apparently due to sea sickness.

The ship's Veterinary Officer, Mr. Chris Pyke, told the Minister that five of the animals died during the voyage.

He said the deaths were caused by injuries suffered after crushing against pan rails. Some of the animals contracted eye diseases which the Veterinary Officer attributed to dust, emanating from hay and other feed concentrates.

Ndugu Kirigini said direct importations of heifers would have a direct impact on milk production, adding that it would be done whenever the foreign exchange position of the country allowed.

CUBAN NEWS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Apr 83 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE Tanzania News Agency, *Shihata*, and the Cuban News Agency, *Prensa Latina* yesterday signed a one-year agreement for news exchange between them.

Under the working protocol signed by the Director of *Shihata*, Ndugu Nkwabi Ng'wanakilala, and the Managing Director of *Prensa Latina*, Ndugu Gustav Roberto Dolz, the Cuban news agency would help *Shihata* procure a radio teletype machine for receiving and transmitting news material between the two news agencies.

The agreement also provides for both news agencies to open offices in each other's capital cities under a special arrangement which would not depend on the availability of foreign currency.

The working protocol, which will be in force for one year and subject to renewal, stipulates that the two parties guarantee, on mutual basis, to provide necessary working facilities for each other's office in their respective countries' capitals.

The two parties also agreed on a system for *Shihata* to distribute *Prensa Latina's* English monthly magazine *Prisma* in Tanzania. *Shihata* would also supply *Prensa Latina* with news material and photos fortnightly on major events in Tanzania for its news distribution centres throughout the world.

MINISTER SAYS NOTHING WILL EVER DILUTE EAST AFRICAN BONDS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 1 May 83 p 1

[Article by Anaclet Rwegayura]

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA, Kenya and Uganda will keep on searching for new designs and fresh configurations within which to accommodate the aspirations of their common identity and shared ideals, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, said here yesterday.

Reflecting upon the defunct East African Community (EAC) and the common market under which the three states were united until six years ago, Ndugu Salim said the East African family has been strengthened, and not weakened, by subsequent differences in political and ideological patterns.

The Minister was inaugurating the 21st annual convention of Lions Club International District 411. The District comprises the former EAC members plus Ethiopia and Seychelles.

Ndugu Salim viewed as unique and inexhaustible the East African unity which, he said, paradoxically made the regional residents into a single people. He said the community had now shown that it could ever outgrow the most terrible adversity, artificially imposed from outside.

"Now we know that nothing, not even the years under Amin or the break-up of the EAC, will ever diminish or dilute our bonds", he asserted.

While other countries tried to build regional co-operation through several means, including political institutions or a single language or through commerce and trade, Minister Salim said the East African family was linked within itself and by its very roots — its own inhabitants.

MINISTER ASSURES BUSINESSMEN CRACKDOWN AIMED AT ECONOMIC SABOTEURS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 24 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text]

BUSINESSMEN in the country have been reassured that the on-going crackdown was aimed at saboteurs and racketeers and not those doing legitimate business.

Businessmen in the country have been urged to conduct their business as usual after assurance that the on-going crackdown was not aimed at them, but at racketeers and economic saboteurs.

The call was made by the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, when addressing a mammoth rally of 1,000-plus gathering of businessmen at the Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi stressed that the government was seeking out racketeers, saboteurs and middlemen. "If you are honest, clean and genuine, and conduct business in line with the country's trading rules you have no need to fear", he said.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi urged the businessmen to open up their shops immediately and start purchasing goods from the regional trading companies, Dartex and other supply centres. The shops had remained closed for the past few weeks, after the campaign started.

He said that some businessmen had adopted a

wait-and-see attitude which did not help the trading sector. He stressed that the government was making efforts to reduce unnecessary harassment against innocent and clean people.

He cited the example where nine people who had been mistakenly arrested were released after being proven to be conducting clean and honest businesses.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi disclosed that a total of 1139 people had been arrested in the campaign, 1072 of whom were businessmen — 719 of them were licensed and 353 had no licences.

In Dar es Salaam out of 15,000 businessmen, only 100 have been arrested. Thirty-six of these had licences and 64 were not licensed.

Referring to the racketeers and saboteurs, Ndugu Nyang'anyi said that they were blood clots in the life vessels of any nation and that all honest businessmen should strive to assist in the campaign against these people.

"The government is counting on your support and services to rid the country of these evil elements so that we may have the economy and business running smoothly

again", the minister said.

He cautioned businessmen against purchasing any commodity through bribes saying that they should not only refuse bribes but also inform relevant authorities on the culprits conducting such deals.

A clean and honest businessman who has obtained a legal trading licence should only purchase his goods at government prices and nobody should sell him items on black market prices, the minister stressed.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi also cautioned businessmen against setting their own prices for commodities that were price-controlled by the Government. He explained

that if the businessmen felt that their profit margins were meagre, they should complain to the ministry and seek changes.

He said that there had reached a point where a businessman could set the price of an item by merely looking at a customer's dress or appearance. He said the government would not tolerate that.

The minister also urged businessmen to display posters outside their shops indicating the essential items they were selling on a particular day and the quantity available, instead of the present system of people going around whispering of what commodity was available at such and such a place.

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BRIEFS

DROUGHT CONDITIONS FORECAST--THE area covering Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions and extending westwards are facing drought conditions following a period of little or no rain at all. A statement issued by the Director General of the Directorate of Meteorology, Ndugu Urban Lifiga, said increasing evidence from weather forecast instruments shows that the rain producing intertropical convergence zone had skipped a broad area of the country. Weather forecast reports indicate that the zone is now over southern Sudan and Ethiopia. The intertropical convergence zone was the main seasonal rain-causing mechanism and its absence in the regions would lead to reduced unevenly distributed rainfall or even drought, noted Ndugu Lifiga. He said it was advised that peasants in Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Musoma and Shinyanga should utilise the small amounts of rainfall in carefully planting drought-resistant crops as advised by agricultural experts. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Apr 83 p 1]

THA'S NEW SPM COMMISSIONED--THE newly-acquired Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) Single Point Mooring (SPM) system, used in handling crude fuel from sea-going vessels was commissioned in Dar es Salaam yesterday, at a function that was described by officials as having ushered in a new history in the country's fuel handling capacity. Commissioning of the buoy system was conducted by the Deputy Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo, with the traditional champagne bottle breaking, in the Indian Ocean at Mji Mwema some 10 kilometres from the city. The SPM has been acquired by the THA to replace the old Single Buoy Mooring (SBM) system used in transporting crude oil from tankers. The new system was bought by the Authority from an American company, IMODCO, and its installation began in February, this year. Speaking at the occasion, the THA General Manager, Ndugu Peter Bakilana, said the SPM was an important equipment in the national economy, because all fuel used in running industries, trucks and all other machines was pumped from it. Ndugu Bakilana said the new system which has cost about 40.25m/- was purchased after the old one installed in 1972 started to develop problems. The old one was estimated to last for ten years, he added. The new SPM has a capacity to moor vessels of up to 300,000 dead weight tonnes in 24 metres of water, compared to the old one which had a capacity for mooring 100,000 dead weight tonnes. It measures 12.5 metres in diameter and about four metres deep, and has chains that can handle the pressure of 100,000/- tonne ships at the moment. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Apr 83 p 1]

4-YEAR NORWEGIAN AID--NORWAY has pledged to provide development assistance to Tanzania amounting to 2.3 billion shillings for the next four years, 50 per cent of which will annually go to import support. The pledge was made after annual consultations held in Dar es Salaam between Norwegian and Tanzanian officials over the past week. The agreement on utilisation of the assistance was signed at the Treasury on Wednesday by the Director-General of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu T.P. Svennevig and the Principal Secretary to the Treasury, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura. According to the agreement, the bulk of the financial assistance is to be channelled to energy development and coastal transport sectors that traditionally receive substantial amounts of Norwegian aid. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 24 Apr 83 p 1]

LOCAL TEA SALES DECLINE--THE current sugar shortage in the country has greatly affected tea sales on the local market with sales in Dar es Salaam alone having fallen by 59 per cent since December, last year. In a report on Tanzania Tea Blenders sales performance review at the companys meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Marketing Development Manager, Ndugu A. M. Mwambete, said that since December last year tea sales in the country had fallen substantially because of the sugar shortage. Ndugu Mwambete said other factors that had discouraged people from drinking tea were the 40 per cent price increases imposed by the Government last year and re introduction of stamp duty. [Emma Faraji] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Apr 83 p 3]

PLANNED LIQUIDATION OF DDCs--THE Government will liquidate ailing district development corporations (DDCs) before the new district councils take over later this year, the National Assembly was told over the weekend. The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Ndugu Paul Kimiti said the decision was to enable the new district councils to begin "with a clean slate", he reported. Ndugu Kimiti said it would be unfair for the councils to inherit ailing ventures hitherto run by the district corporations. He, however, said the councils would be free to set up new development corporations or take over the ones which have been operating efficiently. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Apr 83 p 1]

PRESIDENT PARDONS PRISONERS--PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday pardoned 1,183 prisoners in an amnesty to mark the 19th Anniversary of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar. A statement issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the presidential amnesty covered the sick, the aged and disabled prisoners who can no longer benefit from reforms in the prisons, and were unable to work. The other category pardoned was that of pregnant women whose pregnancies were known to the prison workers before the amnesty, and those who are breast-feeding. Prisoners jailed for killing were not covered in the amnesty, the statement said. The statement hoped that the pardoned prisoners would become good citizens, and would integrate fully into society. It appealed to families and the public at large to assist them lead decent lives. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Apr 83 p 1]

PORT CLOSURE AT NIGHT--KIGOMA region has ordered Kigoma Port authorities not to allow cargo and passenger ships to anchor at the Port during the night. The Kigoma Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Christopher Liundi, said the step was

taken to counter smuggling of goods to neighbouring countries through the port at night. He said usually cargo and passenger ships which called at the port used to anchor at night, adding that this enabled racketeers to smuggle goods easily. From now on, all ships must anchor at the port during the day to enable port authorities carry out proper checks in the port premises. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Apr 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/1388

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORTS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

London AFRICA NOW in English Apr 83 p 32

[Text] **Political prisoners are held without charge or trial, many are tortured and others have been deliberately killed**

Torture, detention without trial of political prisoners and murder of opponents of the Mobutu Sese Seko regime are still commonplace in Zaire, with little attempt to change the situation, says Amnesty International in its latest report on the country published last month. However, on the spot examination had proved impossible for the organisation, as the authorities in Kinshasa persistently ignored or refused requests for a follow-up to the July 1981 visit by two AI representatives.

The 30-page report published by Amnesty's Paris section said that by the end of last year it had become evident that the Zaire authorities "had made no effort to put into effect the measures recommended by Amnesty International (in 1981) with a view to ensuring the protection of detainees." Furthermore, the organisation continued to be informed in the course of the year of serious violations of human rights and a great number of new arrests of suspected political opponents; some 150 in February and March 1982 alone."

Cases mentioned in the report include the detention of political prisoners without charge or trial for periods of up to a year and the forcible conscription into the army of 95 students, who were sent to a remote military camp for some 10 months for organising a strike for larger study grants.

Amnesty International also expressed concern over unfair trials of political opponents of the government, internal exile or the removal of civic rights, torture, bad prison conditions (notably in detention centres run by the security

services), extra judicial executions and the regular use of the death penalty on common law prisoners.

On detention without trial, the report says that legal safeguards are ignored, while special units of the army and gendarmerie have wide powers to detain suspects. While most arrests of suspected opponents of the government take place in Kinshasa, others are reported from the provinces, and the report concentrates particularly on the Kivu region, the southeast part of which is under virtual martial law because of attacks by armed rebels.

Although more than 100 people have been reported arrested in Kivu since May 1980 few apparently had been taking part in armed resistance. Without benefit of trial they had been held, generally incommunicado, by the *Centre National de Recherches et d'Investigations* (CNRI), a civil outfit, or the *Service de Renseignement et de Sécurité Militaires*, known as G2 in Kinshasa, T2 at provisional headquarters and S2 in the field.

Some of those arrested were transferred to Kinshasa, others were held at the Kivu regional capital of Bukavu or in smaller military posts, at Makobola, Ngovi-Swima or Uvira, where more than 50 civilians were arrested in mid-1980 after leaflets hostile to the government were distributed.

The Bukavu prison run by the CNRI has nine cells, five of them so small it is impossible to lie down, yet the prisoners are let out only once a day for ablutions.

Other accounts told of a youth leader being arrested in the Fizi area after he talked to foreign journalists and was held for almost a year; and of a couple beaten up and detained after inquiring at the Mulimbi military camp about their nephew, who had been accused by the CNRI of supporting an opposition movement.

The report also mentions the increasing number of trials by the state security court — 23 people appeared at three separate trials in 1982 — mainly under article 196 of the penal code which forbids plotting to change the constitution of the one-party state.

Amnesty considers in detail the trial of the 19 people accused of creating a political party, the *Union pour la Democratie et le Progrès Social* (UDPS) in June 1982. The trial, lasted half a day, one witness was heard, and all but one of the accused were found guilty.

Kibassa Maliba, a former member of the central committee and politbureau of the ruling *Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution* (MPR) and 12 former people's commissioners, one of whom was absent, were given the maximum sentence of 15 years and two others were given five years.

On torture, the Amnesty report singles out the *Service de Renseignement et de Securite Militaires*, headed by Colonel Bolozi Gbudu Tanakpma, who "seems to be answerable only to President Mobutu." Cases listed include that of a young man arrested in January 1981 on suspicion of trying to abduct the colonel's daughter. He was beaten up, underwent a mock execution and was given poison. He went mad but was given no treatment for several months and was finally cleared by a Kinshasa court in October 1981.

Other ill-treatment included rape, electric shocks, and the case of a man put in a hole in the ground while a fire was lit on a board above him. Other tortures were blamed on the CNRI and the external intelligence services, the SNI. Victims included a social sciences professor,

Dikonda wa Lumanyisha, who was finally taken to hospital before being released in January last year. The leader of one of the students arrested in 1982 was also given electric shock torture at CNRI headquarters in Kinshasa.

Amnesty said that since its last major report in May 1980, deaths in detention had appeared to have diminished, though some still occurred as a result of the lack of food and medical care, or ill treatment by guards. However, some "executions" for political motives were reported, including the murders of more than 20 people on two separate occasions to the south of Lubumbashi by the city's T2 section. Other cases included nine civilians killed in Sud-Kivu and two people shot in the head by a junior officer of the Fifth Infantry battalion at Uvira.

The report gives details of eight cases to illustrate various causes for concern: five sentenced political prisoners, one imprisoned without trial, one confined to his home village and one who had "disappeared" while in police custody.

Amnesty noted that while President Mobutu had boasted on French television in October 1982 that his government was the only one in Africa to have invited AI representatives twice, only a few days later the Kinshasa authorities said that a third visit would not be allowed.

However, the report concluded that the government appeared to be taking some measures to increase respect for human rights. In May 1982 Marshal Mobutu's special security adviser had told Amnesty he would try to speed up trials, while in July and August, 400 detainees (though no political prisoners) had been freed on the orders of the State Commissioner (Minister) of Justice ●

OFFICIAL CLAIMS 'CO-OPS IN SERIOUS FINANCIAL TROUBLE

Harare THE HEARLD in English 28 Apr 83 p 1

[Text]

THE agricultural co-operative movement is in serious financial difficulties throughout Zimbabwe, the secretary-general of the Central Association of Co-operatives, (Cacu), Cde Regis Mushinanga, said in Harare yesterday.

Although the Government was helping with long-term loans for distribution centres and fertilisers and guaranteeing overdrafts to the banks, this was only being done for unions and not at the national level, he said.

The 30 000-member national body of Cacu had had no financial help. It needed \$80 000 to buy grain bags and a long-term loan of \$100 000 "so that we can have pilot projects which can be monitored by the Government department to see that the funds are properly used", he said.

The only funds the

national body had, he said, were the share capital paid in by the unions and their annual subscriptions.

Cde Mushinanga said Cacu was mainly involved in marketing and supply for agricultural co-operatives. Formed in 1972, it was the central body for all the co-operatives. It had 10 unions affiliated to it.

Shortage of mealie-meal, he said, was an obstacle. Millers had not been helping distribute mealie-meal to remote drought-stricken parts of the country. They often complained about bad roads. Cacu wanted a Government allowance to enable it to buy mealie-meal from the distribution centres and deliver it to the drought-stricken areas.

The Government must either force the millers to deliver or the millers must pay Cacu the cost of delivering mealie-meal.

'MISSIONS ANTI-WORKER ORIENTATED,' SAYS SCHOOLS UNION OFFICIAL

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Apr 83 p 9

Text]

SOME mission schools and colleges are hiding behind the definitions of domestic and agricultural workers to pay their staff less than the minimum wage.

The secretary of the University, Schools and Colleges Workers' Union, Cde Itayi Samakomva, has said that some employers are classing staff as domestic and agricultural so they did not have to pay the minimum wage of \$105 a month for industrial workers.

He said the union was finding the attitude of some schools and colleges "deplorably anti-worker orientated", and called for the churches to consider themselves as Zimbabwean before their church denomination.

At Old Umtali Mission, management had refused to talk to union officials and at Lower Gweru Adventist Mission Secondary School the authorities said that the church principles precluded union membership by any employees.

Cde Samakomva said that he had spoken to the employees subsequently and they were quite prepared to join and participate in the union.

He appealed to employers to co-operate with unions, and not to be suspicious of them, as the association was mutually beneficial in that unions could ensure that workers maintained high productivity.

He said the union was having difficulty organising in the Masvingo region, where some employers had even pulled out of agreements they had made with the union, putting negotiations back to square one.

"The union agreed with the Synodical Committee to set up a works council at a meeting during December last year, but when the minutes of the meeting came out, the employers had denied there was an agreement."

He said the union was pressing for special regulations, other than the stipulated minimum wage, to govern the employment conditions of union members.

Overtime was not being paid to workers in schools and colleges, and their hours of work were habitually longer than specified in the Act.

Cde Samakomva said the union was also seeking redress over workers who had been victimised because they were active in workers' committees and the union, particularly in the Mutare area.

The union is expecting to hold a congress by the end of this year, its first since it was constituted in 1981.

Cde Samakomva hopes to recruit new members to the union so that the office bearers of the interim committee can be confirmed by the membership.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO ACCEPT OFFER OF CHEAPER NIGERIAN OIL

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Apr 83 p 1

(Text)

ZIMBABWE cannot accept the offer of cheaper Nigerian oil because of transport problems and Nigeria's reluctance to provide shipping for its customers, says its High Commissioner, Mr Michael Molo Toluh. In a wide ranging interview with The Business Herald, Mr Toluh said President Shagari had ordered the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation to supply crude oil when he found that Zimbabwe was having problems with supplies.

"As soon as Nigeria observed that Zimbabwe was having difficulties with oil supplies, the government of Nigeria directed the NNPC to supply any quantity of crude oil on the basis of the much favoured terms for African countries only and which includes credit of not less than 90 days."

The offer, which was confirmed by the Nigeria Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Alhaji M. B. Kuffi, during his recent visit to Zimbabwe, was turned down.

The reasons given, Mr Toluh said, were that of transport problems between West Africa and the South, the reluctance of Nigeria to supply shipping services and the activities of the MNR in Mozambique.

"However, Nigeria has indicated its intentions to release a limited quantity of finished oil products. It is hoped that larger quantities of assorted finished petroleum products could be made available for sale to Zimbabwe when Nigeria's fourth oil refinery is commissioned."

He said his country would match any price reduction in North Sea oil until some OPEC countries stopped meddling with prices.

"We want prices to be stable and the long term objective of OPEC is not just to raise the price of oil but to stabilise it. It is in this context of price stabilisation that Nigeria issued this warning," he said.

A gift promised to the Prime Minister, Cde Robert Mugabe, by President Shagari last year will enable Zimbabweans,

Zimbians and Kenyans to dial directly to any country in the world before the end of the year.

"During the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Nigeria, it was decided by President Shagari that two surplus hard core circuits which Nigeria has in London should be released so as to enable Zimbabwe as well as Zambia and Kenya to enjoy international direct dialling services."

"It is expected that all things being equal, the project would be completed before the end of the year."

The PTC could not comment before going to press.

Nigeria is waiting for the Government to select a site for the building of the Public Service Training Centre. The centre is expected to be completed by 1985 and Nigeria was prepared to provide staff to run it at the initial stage, he said.

The chairman of Air Zimbabwe, Dr Chris Mushonga, visited Lagos two weeks ago to finalise an Air Services Agreement between the two countries.

ROMANIANS ARRIVE FOR TALKS ON TECHNOLOGY

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Apr 83 p 4

[Text]

THE first session of the joint Zimbabwe-Romania governmental commission for economic and technical co-operation meets in Harare this morning to discuss the transfer of scientific, mining and agricultural technology.

The talks will be chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda, and his Romanian counterpart, Cde Gheorghe Petrescu, who arrived here yesterday afternoon. Cde Petrescu was accompanied by Zimbabwe's Ambassador to Romania, Cde Robert Mandevu. They were met at the airport by the Deputy Prime Minister.

Cde Petrescu told The Herald: "This is the time to launch the basis of our co-operation in scientific, technical and economic fields. We are talking about the transfer of technology to as much an extent as is possible.

"This session is also about the co-operation in implementing some joint projects agreed upon, and our delegation has decided to work from the mutual interests of the two countries, with the specific aim of developing and consolidating our economic independence."

The establishment of the joint commission was to ensure the development of the two countries under the present world economic crisis.

It was the duty of the two countries, Cde Petrescu said, to seek together solutions which would assist people in both countries to pursue their development.

An agreement covering the establishment of the commission was signed in November 1981, when the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, was on an official four-day visit to Romania.

Cde Petrescu said, "The first session of the joint commission aims at the . . . expansion of development exchanges in economic co-operation in the fields of mining, agriculture, industry and mechanical engineering."

Soon after the opening members of the commission will be divided into committees and will cover light industries, food, transport and energy.

The talks will last for three days but the Romanian delegation will remain here until after the International Trade Fair, which starts this weekend in Bulawayo.

BRIEFS

MINES AT 1958 LOW--BULAWAYO--The Zimbabwe mining industry was in the worst state he had known it to be in 25 years, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, said in Bulawayo yesterday. Addressing the annual general meeting of the chamber he said the value of mineral production for 1982 was down on 1981 from ZD393 million to ZD383 million. In 1980 a record of ZD415 million was achieved. This year's export trend showed a further decline, indicating heavy stockpiling. In 1980 members of the chamber had achieved profits of ZD86 million. This dropped to ZD40 million in 1981 and 1982 showed an overall loss of ZD16 million. The silver lining was the hope of an end to the depression and a rise in prices coupled with devaluation which, though coming too late for the 1982 period, should help to boost the industry. Mr Lander was concerned about the upward spiral in production costs. He strongly urged the State not to force up wages. Burdens on the industry included the high interest rate, Mr Lander said. Statistics of costs on an industry-wide basis were not kept "but some companies have experienced an increase of 60 percent overall in these costs during the last three years". Apart from the Renco mine opened last year "we know of no other expansion projects of any magnitude which are being seriously contemplated". He added: "Many companies have given serious attention to reducing output levels or even closing down a part of their operations." During the year employment fell by 5 000 and there were about 3 000 people above requirements on the industry's payroll. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Apr 83 p 3]

FUEL BILL DOUBLES--ZIMBABWE'S energy import bill has more than doubled in the past four years, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Cde Dzikamai Mayhairs, said in Harare yesterday. Addressing the Zimbabwe Staff College at KC VI Barracks, he said the need to develop renewable energy resources was urgent. "Plans are under way to establish another ethanol plant at Chisumbanje to expand production. We are also experimenting on two cars--one running on 100 percent ethanol and the other on 25 percent. The deteriorating supply of fuel wood poses a serious challenge and it is obvious that any rural development strategy should incorporate action to redress the situation. The entire concept of the use of biogas, solar energy and the other forms of new and renewable energy resources should be viewed in its revolutionary dimensions," he said. [Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Apr 83 p 9]

SOLAR ENERGY LEAD--MORE than \$300 000 worth of solar panels have been installed in Zimbabwe in the last few years and the country is in the leading group

of developing nations using solar modules, according to a recent report. The report prepared by Miss Sheena Johnson of the Science Studies Unit of the University of Edinburgh for the Solar Energy Society of Zimbabwe, said solar panels were proving "to be increasingly viable in providing power to more socially and community orientated projects". Solar cells were first used in Zimbabwe in 1966 for telemetering devices on the Zambezi by the Central African Power Corporation. They were now used for charging batteries of repeater stations by the National Railways of Zimbabwe, telephone links in rural areas by the PTC, pumping water, lighting and refrigeration. Solar panels needed little or no maintenance, providing electricity locally, away from the national grid; had no rising fuel bills and were based on ecologically sound principles, Miss Johnson said. With French government help and co-operation of local firms, Zimbabwe now had a solar powered hospital, with a peak power from the panels of 4,7 kW and another project, providing a pump and lights for a school supplied by a local firm. "Zimbabwe clearly is in an excellent position to continue its trend as one of the leading developing countries in the solar energy field." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Apr 83 p 11]

DANES VOLUNTEER--ZIMBABWE yesterday signed an agreement under which about 30 Danish volunteers will work in the country for about two years. They include nurses, teachers and technical experts. After signing the agreement in Harare yesterday, the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava said: "The Government exercises great caution on expatriate recruitment. It requires that this be done in a co-ordinated fashion and that before engaging the recruits or volunteers certain conditions had to be met." It should be satisfied that the organisation requiring expatriates had a comprehensive training programme to ensure that the skills were transferred to Zimbabweans. [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Apr 83 p 3]

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